BEST NEW GENEALOGY RECORDS OF 2015

HIT A BRICK WALL? TRY THESE TRICKS

BONUS PULLOUT: SPECIAL CENSUSES

family tree magazine

WWW.FAMILYTREEMAGAZINE.COM

DECEMBER 2015

75 BEST WEBSITES *to discover* AMERICAN ANCESTORS

Fast Fixes for Damaged Old Photos

Holocaust Records Research Guide

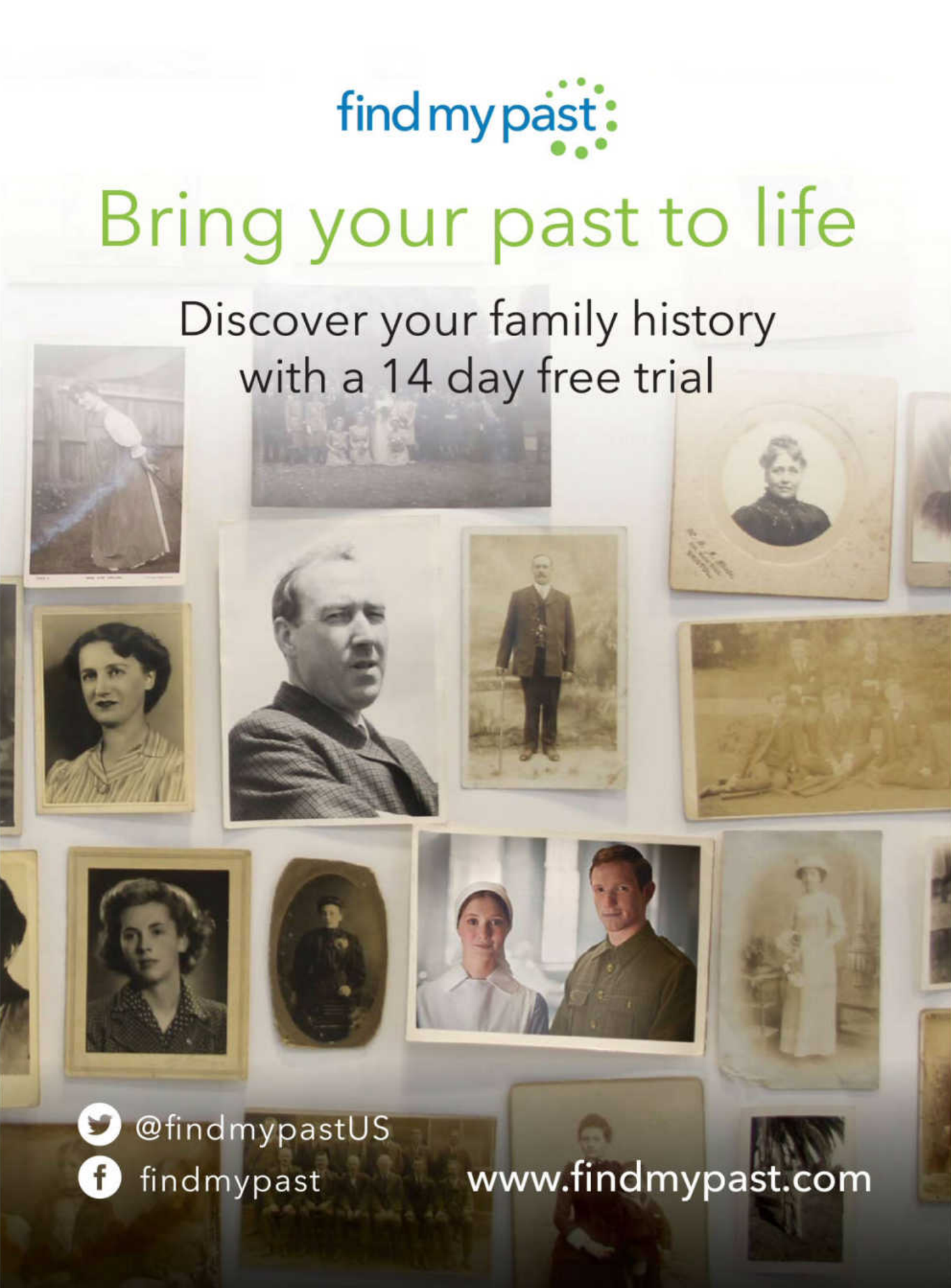
Find Your Family Tree on FamilySearch.org

Track Down WPA Workers

findmypast

Bring your past to life

Discover your family history
with a 14 day free trial



@findmypastUS
findmypast

www.findmypast.com

contents

feature articles

family tree magazine

december 2015 • volume 16, issue 7



cover illustration: Julie Barnett



16 Making the Cut

By Rick Crume

Any way you slice it, these 75 top state-focused websites are must-visits for tracing your ancestors across the country.

24 Photo Rx

By Janet Hovorka

Don't get stuck with faded, spotted and torn family photos. Learn how to digitally fix these common old-photo flaws.



38 The Long Way Around

By David A. Fryxell

That bothersome brick wall may be just a detour—not the end of your research road. We'll help you determine the difference and, if possible, navigate a new route to ancestor answers.



44 Finding the Missing

By Melody Amsel-Arieli

Many Jewish families had loved ones vanish in the Holocaust. Surviving records can help you discover the fates of the missing.

contents

columns & departments



8 Genealogy Insider
Edited by Diane Haddad

What's new in discovering, preserving and celebrating your family history:
- The good works of genealogy's online indexers
- Five questions with Caroline Pointer, volunteer extraordinaire
- Biggest online indexing projects

29 Workbook: Special Censuses
By Sunny Jane Morton

- Our Genealogy Workbooks series shows you what you need to know to research your ancestors in essential family history sources.

58 The Toolkit
Edited by Diane Haddad

Reviews and roundups of the latest and greatest family history resources:
- Resource Roundup: Top record releases of 2015
- Tutorial: FamilySearch Family Tree
- Software Review: Heredis 2015



4 Out on a Limb
By Diane Haddad
A letter from our editor.

6 Tree Talk
Readers respond to *Family Tree Magazine*.

12 History Matters
By David A. Fryxell
Digging into the history of the humble potato.

51 Research Roadmap
How to use census enumeration district maps in your research.

52 Family Archivist
By Denise May Levenick
How to care for vintage dolls.

54 Document Detective
By George G. Morgan
Finding family clues in coroner records.

56 Now What?
By David A. Fryxell
Answers on WPA records, relatives missing from the census and more.

63 Photo Finish
A fun look at readers' old family photos featuring furry friends.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

- Discover new resources to solve brick walls
- Find ancestors in institutions
- Research uncommon surnames

Available Jan. 5 on newsstands and from ShopFamilyTree.com.

Family Tree Magazine (ISSN 1529-0298) is published seven times per year: January/February, March/April, May/June, July/August, September, October/November and December by F+W, A Content + eCommerce Company, 10151 Carver Road, Suite 200, Cincinnati, OH 45242; telephone (513) 531-2690. Copyright ©2015 F+W, A Content + eCommerce Company, Vol. 16, No. 7, December 2015. Subscription rates: one year, $36. Canadian subscriptions add $8 per year, other foreign subscriptions add $10 per year for surface mail or $35 per year for air mail and remit in US funds. Postmaster: Send all address changes to *Family Tree Magazine*, Box 420235, Palm Coast, FL 32141; return undeliverable Canadian addresses to Box 1632, Windsor, Ontario N9A 7C9. Periodicals postage paid at Cincinnati, Ohio and additional mailing offices. Produced and printed in the USA.

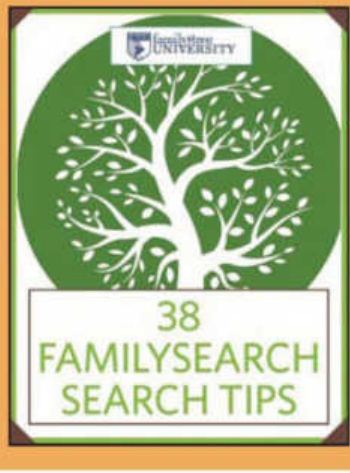
now @ familytreemagazine.com

Look for these icons throughout the magazine to find related online articles, blog posts and resources.

@ Free Web Content | Family Tree Magazine Plus | $ ShopFamilyTree.com | FamilyTreeUniversity.com

@FREE DOWNLOAD

» FIND ANCESTORS FREE ON FAMILYSEARCH.ORG

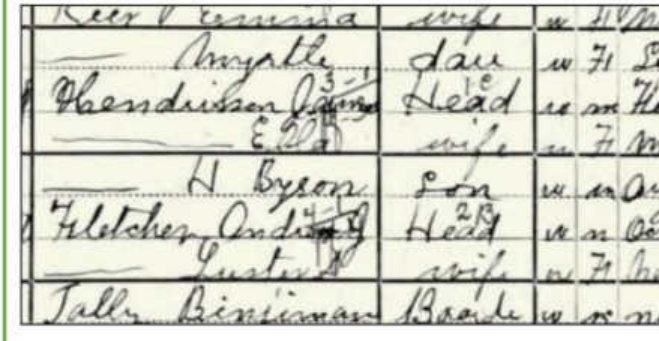


FamilySearch.org has billions of names in free, searchable databases and family trees. Get help digging through all that data with the tips in our free e-book download *38 FamilySearch Search Tips*, available at **<ftu.familytreemagazine.com/38-familysearch-search-tips-find-free-genealogy-records-online>**.

FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE PLUS

» VIDEO: FIXING ONLINE ERRORS

As you work your way through the genealogical records on Ancestry.com **<ancestry.com>**, it's almost guaranteed that you'll stumble upon spelling errors in ancestors' names. These mistakes can be an obstacle for you and others researching family trees. Our exclusive video at **<familytreemagazine.com/article/10-easy-tips-for-using-ancestry-com>** will help you understand why these errors occur and how to fix them.

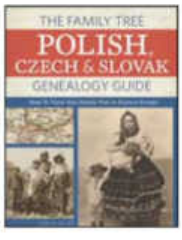


SOCIAL MEDIA

» TALK TO US!

For genealogy news, tips free downloads and special offers, connect with *Family Tree Magazine* on Facebook **<www.facebook.com/familytreemagazine>**, Pinterest **<www.pinterest.com/familytreemag>** and Twitter **<www.twitter.com/familytreemag>**.

$ SHOPFAMILYTREE.COM



» TRACE EASTERN EUROPEAN ROOTS

Find the records and language help you need in the *Family Tree Polish, Czech & Slovak Genealogy Guide* **<shopfamilytree.com/the-family-tree-polish-czech-and-slovak-genealogy-guide>**.

PODCAST

» CLOUD COMPUTING

Use the cloud for research backup and anywhere access with tips from podcast host Lisa Louise Cooke and expert guests. Listen in iTunes or at **<familytreemagazine.com/info/podcasts>**.

family tree magazine PODCAST

ONLINE COURSES

» LAND HO!

Land patents, deeds and other documents are a rich but often, hard-to-find source of ancestral information. We'll take the fear out of finding these records in our Land Records 101 online course. View details and register at **<familytreeuniversity.com/courses/land-records-101>**.

FTU family tree UNIVERSITY

QUICK LINKS

» SUBSCRIBE
<familytreemagazine.com/subscribe>

» FREE GENEALOGY FORMS
<familytreemagazine.com/freeforms>

» FREE EMAIL NEWSLETTER
<familytreemagazine.com/enews>

» CUSTOMER SERVICE
<familytreemagazine.com/customerservice>

Back to the Wall



"I'VE HIT A brick wall" is the genealogist's go-to expression when ancestral answers aren't forthcoming. Heck, we at *Family Tree Magazine* say it all the time, including on the cover of this issue. But as contributing editor David Fryxell points out on page 38, sometimes a "brick wall" doesn't mean there's nowhere else to look. More often than not, it simply means we don't know where to look next.

My third-great-grandparents Elizabeth Teipel and Louis Thoss married May 18, 1876 in Covington, Ky. Their last child was born in 1893. By the 1900 census, Louis was a widower. Sometime in that window, Elizabeth disappeared. Poof. Gone.

Local death records cover the period, but no amount of searching finds one for Elizabeth. Her burial site is unknown (though I was momentarily excited when I found one for her same-named daughter). I've scoured newspapers for an obituary.

The closest I've come to an answer is in her mother's 1909 will, which forgives a note to Louis (who died in 1907) dated Aug. 14, 1895, as well as the $100 still due her for Elizabeth's funeral expenses. It's not clear whether the note includes the $500, so I still don't have a more-specific death date.

Am I really at a brick wall with Elizabeth? Not even close, according to our flowchart on page 40. I haven't thoroughly browsed online records in the window when Elizabeth vanished. I haven't fully explored cluster genealogy strategies for this large family. I haven't exhausted resources in local repositories. In particular, I'm hoping to find a will for Louis and the rest of the probate file for Elizabeth's mother.

It'll take time to investigate all these avenues. But despite all the frustration it's caused, this "brick wall" is temporary. I'm not giving up, and one day I'll bring it down. ■

Diane F. Haddad

DIANE'S TOP 3 TIPS from this issue

1 Can't find an ancestor? Try looking for other relatives who lived in the same place. Their records may name your ancestors.

2 In addition to searching for relatives' names online, try the places where they lived and their schools, churches, military units, occupations and ethnic groups.

3 Even if you discover you're not at a "true" brick wall in your research, it's fine to put the problem aside for awhile.

family tree magazine

DECEMBER 2015 • VOLUME 16, ISSUE 7

Publisher and Community Leader » **Allison Dolan**
Editor » **Diane Haddad**
Art Director » **Julie Barnett**
Associate Editor » **Andrew Koch**
Online Community Editor » **Vanessa Wieland**
Editorial Intern » **Patrick Phillips**
Contributing Editors » **Lisa A. Alzo, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, Rick Crume, David A. Fryxell, Nancy Hendrickson, Sunny Jane Morton, Maureen A. Taylor**

•••

F+W, A CONTENT + ECOMMERCE COMPANY
Acting CEO, CFO/COO » **James Ogle**
President » **Sara Domville**
Chief Digital Officer » **Chad Phelps**
Senior VP, Operations » **Phil Graham**
VP, Communications » **Stacie Berger**

•••

VP, Advertising Sales » **Dave Davel**
Advertising Sales Representative » **Jill Ruesch**
Advertising Services Assistant » **Connie Kostrzewa**
Senior Online Marketing Manager » **Austin Vosler**

•••

Circulation Director » **Paul Rolnick**
Newsstand Sales » **Scott Hill**

•••

Family Tree Magazine, published in the United States, is not affiliated with the British *Family Tree Magazine*, or with Family Tree Maker software.

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
10151 Carver Road, Suite 200, Blue Ash, OH 45242, **FTMedit@fwcommunity.com**.

ADVERTISING: Contact Jill Ruesch, (800) 726-9966 ext. 13223, **jill.ruesch@fwcommunity.com**.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Box 421751, Palm Coast, FL 32142, (888) 403-9002 or internationally, (386) 246-3364, **<www.familytreemagazine.com/customerservice>**. Include your address with all inquiries.

SINGLE COPIES, BACK ISSUES AND SHOPFAMILYTREE.COM:
(855) 278-0408, **<shopfamilytree.com>**

NEWSSTAND AND INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION:
Curtis Circulation Co., 730 River Road, New Milford, NJ 07646, phone: (201) 634-7400, fax: (201) 634-7499.

PRIVACY PROMISE: Occasionally we make portions of our customer list available to other companies so they may contact you about products and services that may be of interest to you. If you prefer we withhold your name, simply send a note with the magazine name to: List Manager, F+W, A Content + eCommerce Company, 10151 Carver Road, Suite 200, Blue Ash, OH 45242.

Copyright © 2015 F+W, A Content +eCommerce Company. All Rights Reserved. *Family Tree Magazine* is a registered trademark of F+W, A Content + eCommerce Company.

a content + ecommerce company

MAXIMIZE YOUR RESEARCH PROGRESS!

SAVE 10%! Enter code **EVERNOTEFTM** at checkout. Expires Dec. 31, 2015.

WITH THIS COMPLETE USER GUIDE, LEARN HOW TO:

- organize your research for fast recovery
- sync your genealogy notes across multiple devices
- create tables for quick and easy data entry
- protect sensitive family info

Paperback • 240 pages • $25.99

ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!

<bit.ly/1OBV7Vk>

To order by phone, call (855) 278-0408

shopfamilytree.com

How to Use EVERNOTE for Genealogy









a **STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE** to organize your research and boost your genealogy productivity

KERRY SCOTT

YOUR STORY Show and Tell

I'd like to share a photo of my entry in the Genealogy Division of our Ventura (Calif.) County Fair, held Aug. 5-16 this year. *Family Tree Magazine*'s articles on vintage photography and photographs have motivated me to pay closer attention to the many photographs I have in my genealogy files.

As a result, I chose as my fair entry a collection of cabinet card images that my and my wife's families accumulated prior to 1900. The 46 photos in the collection are half family and half neighbors and friends of our grandparents and great-grandparents. During those years, they lived on farms in Iowa, Massachusetts and Colorado.

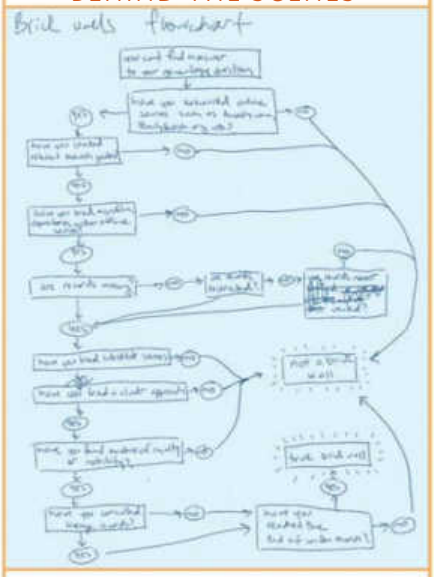
All the photographs are studio photos, and in very good condition. The entry was in a 46x23-inch glassed-in display cabinet. I made small cardboard supports to hold the photos in a vertical position on the stair-step display system I developed. I included a history and a timeline for this type of photo. The entry attracted quite a bit of interest, and I received a first place award from the judges. I want to thank you for your very helpful and interesting magazine.

Terry D. Bergman » Ventura, Calif.



Family Tree Magazine reader Terry D. Bergman entered his collection of 46 old cabinet card photographs, which featured his and wife's relatives and their neighbors, in his county fair. The images were displayed in a glass cabinet and accompanied by historical information about each one.

BEHIND THE SCENES



Despite all the technology at our disposal today, sometimes pencil and paper are the best tools to formulate and communicate ideas. Our pretty "Is it Really a Brick Wall?" flowchart on page 40 started with this humble sketch by our editor.

Texas Accent

I just received my July/August 2015 issue. "Living in the Past" was very interesting; however, I was disappointed you didn't include the Institute of Texan Cultures **<www.texancultures.com>** in San Antonio. Many people have said it's the best-kept secret in Texas. The name really should be the Museum of Texan Cultures.

It's on the campus of the University of Texas at San Antonio and is affiliated with the Smithsonian. It truly is a place to "step back in time and into your ancestors' world," to quote from your article. Hands-on interaction is encouraged. I'd like to suggest that you visit the website for a sample of what the institute offers to the community, students and teachers, and perhaps it could be the focus of an article. Thank you for producing a wonderful magazine that I enjoy very much.

Randolph W. Walker » San Antonio

> "*Family Tree Magazine*'s articles on vintage photographs have motivated me to pay attention to the many photos I have in my genealogy files."

Junior Genealogist

I am 12 years old, and my name is Hannah Schindler. I enjoyed receiving the May/June 2015 issue of *Family Tree Magazine* for the first time. In June of last year, I became interested in genealogy and enjoy using my Family Tree Maker program. When I get older, I would like to become a professional genealogist and work for Ancestry.com

FACEBOOK FAN MAIL

WHAT'S THE MOST UNUSUAL OCCUPATION ONE OF YOUR ANCESTORS HAD?

My great-grandfather was a whip-maker and his wife, a threadmaker. » **Jackie Cothern Boatman**

My maternal grandfather was a Good Humor man. » **Ronnie Bromm O'Rourke**

My third-great-grandfather was an iron puddler, a tradition that carried through to my father, an iron worker. » **Elizabeth Burke Thompson**

My great-grandfather was a hackle-setter. » **Christi Huyler Brady**

My great-great-grandmother was a "courtesan" in 1880, according to the Virginia census. » **Susan Gilliamsen**

My grandfather was "the fastest hot type setter in the West" and did a demo at the World's Fair in Chicago in the 1890s, where he met my grandmother. » **Memie Alterson**

My third-great-grandfather was a curling stone maker. » **Ken Russell**

My mother studied to be a radio controller to guide airplane takeoffs and landings during World War II. She also welded the wings of bombers. » **Sheila Bright**

My uncle "turned cement" for the outdoor swimming pool at Hearst Castle in California during the Depression. He was paid $2 a day. » **Tamineha Poe**

My great-great-grandmother Margaret Pritchard Cooper was a spoon polisher in the Jewelry District of Birmingham, England. » **Deronda Phipps**

Elephant trainer. » **Jennifer Ellis**

Join our community at <www.facebook.com/familytreemagazine>.

PHOTO FUN

Take a break from barking up your family tree and enjoy these doggone funny quips from our Facebook fans. To add your own, visit **<www.facebook.com/familytreemagazine>**.



Wonder how he'd like it if I started chasing my tail?
» **Michele Lagoy**

Top dog.
» **Carol Botzl**

Take Greyhound and leave the driving to us!
» **Ronnie Bromm O'Rourke**

or teach at Family Tree University. I really like the magazine and hope you keep sending it my way. Thank you for editing this magazine.

Hannah Schindler » Parker, Colo.

Coming to Terms

I've been a genealogical researcher for more than 30 years. I'm a life member of the Allegany (Md.) County Genealogical Society, and am on the organization's board. Over many years, the society has worked hard to find, restore and preserve abandoned and neglected cemeteries, and encourage communities to care for the graves of our ancestors with the dignity and honor they deserve. We're not only attempting to identify our ancestors, but also to reinforce respect for them. What better way to honor them than to preserve our cemeteries?

This week, I borrowed the October/November 2014 *Family Tree Magazine*. On page 3 ("Now @FamilyTreeMagazine.com"), the promotion for your "Cracking the Tombstone Code" Family Tree Plus online article stated: ". . . uncover hidden clues during your next visit to the boneyard."

Boneyard? Seriously? How thoroughly offensive and utterly ignorant. The term "boneyard" is disgusting and disrespectful in itself, but to use it in a magazine that focuses on genealogy is inexcusable.

Ray Leidinger, Jr. » Cumberland, Md.

TALK TO US **We'd love to hear your research stories, family memories and thoughts about this issue. Email ftmedit@fwcommunity.com or post on Facebook <www.facebook.com/familytreemagazine>. Letters may be edited for space and clarity.**

Virtual Volunteering

Working together, remote volunteers create massive online indexes and storehouses of genealogical knowledge.

WHEN YOU THINK of a typical genealogy volunteer, you might recall a library helper or society president whose retirement has allowed the time to fulfill a role of service. But a new era of virtual volunteering lets researchers participate from home (or elsewhere) in short increments of time. By donating their time and skills online, these thousands of individuals have become a major force behind our ability to find family on the web.

Sharon Thompson has pitched in for nine years in the genealogy room of her local public library in Chardon, Ohio. She shows up for a weekly shift, but mostly she helps from home—or from Florida, during the winters. "We contribute to a statewide obituary index," she explains. "I index obituaries directly from digital images of our old newspapers or from handwritten abstracts they send me. I can do that from anywhere."

As a FamilySearch Indexing volunteer (see right), Thompson also indexes records and arbitrates, or reviews records that other volunteers have indexed differently. In 2012, she helped key 132 million names from the 1940 US census in just over four months. Now she focuses on data from death certificates, especially for areas where her family lived. "It's fascinating how people died, back in the day."

Her efforts began as a thank-you. "I went to the library to learn genealogy, and they helped me so much," she says. "And then I discovered FamilySearch. I thought, as long as they were giving me this free service, why don't I give something back?" Now, she says, "I'm thrilled when I find something new on my family and I figure other people will be thrilled when they find something I've indexed, too."

Thompson is one of thousands who volunteer virtually. Their biggest task, the extraction of data from old records, is orchestrated by organizations such as:

- **FAMILYSEARCH INDEXING** <www.familysearch.org/indexing> feeds a steady stream of record images to more than 300,000 volunteers. In 2014, they donated an estimated 9.6 million hours to process about 177 million records. The 1940 census partner project set the stage for collaborations with GenealogyBank <www.genealogybank.com> on obituaries, the National Archives of Italy <www.archivi.beniculturali.it>, the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture <nmaahc.si.edu>, and others.
- **THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**'s <www.dar.org> new

How have you contributed as a genealogy volunteer?



I'm part of the online Greek genealogy community; co-director of the Washington, DC, FamilySearch Center; volunteer coordinator for a Maryland state archives digitization project; and a National Archives "citizen archivist."

» **Carol Kostakos Petranek**, Silver Spring, Md. <spartanroots.wordpress.com>



I volunteered for the Ohio Genealogical Society starting in the 1980s for over 24 years, [then served] on the board of the Federation of Genealogical Societies. Everything has been rewarding in getting to know so many wonderful people in the genealogy field.

» **Jana Sloan Broglin,** Swanton, Ohio <janabroglin.com>



I index and will help start family trees for just about anyone who's remotely interested. I'm also the keeper of the history "stuff" for my family.

» **Todd Joseph Albrecht**, South Euclid, Ohio

Patriot Records Project Committee will pursue the indexing of Revolutionary War records from several libraries.

■ **THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION'S CITIZEN ARCHIVIST PROJECT** <archives.gov/citizen-archivist> offers a bold vision: "One day, all of our records will be online. You can help make that happen." Volunteers transcribe documents, tag images, subtitle videos, and upload and share their own materials. Projects are of general historical interest, but many are relevant to family historians.

■ **ANCESTRY.COM'S WORLD ARCHIVES PROJECT** <community.ancestry.com/wap/dashboard.aspx> has coordinated efforts of more than 46,000 contributors to index 215 million records in nine languages. Those include state census, marriage, tax, naturalization and other records. Volunteer-created indexes are free, and active contributors receive a discount when they re-up their subscriptions.

The Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) **<www.fgs.org>**, an umbrella group for local societies, serves as a conduit for information about indexing opportunities. It also helps raise funds for digitizing records such as War of 1812 pensions **<www.preservethepensions.org>**. Everyone sharing his or her research online is technically a virtual volunteer, says FGS officer Caroline Pointer (see right). That includes creating gravestone records at BillionGraves **<www.billiongraves.com>** and Find A Grave **<www.findagrave.com>**, or maintaining sites on RootsWeb **<www.rootsweb.ancestry.com>** and other free resources. "Anyone publicly posting online trees or blogging their family history is helping," Pointer says. "A lot of crowdsourced information is being put in the public space."

There's a place for anyone to volunteer time and skills—whether at society meetings or library desks, or from a comfy chair at home. ■

5 Questions With CAROLINE POINTER



Conroe, Texas,-based Caroline Pointer is a blogger at **<yourfamilystory-cmpointer.blogspot.com>** and a volunteer extraordinaire for the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) **<www.fgs.org>** and her state genealogical society. Here's why she keeps giving back.

1 What does your genealogy volunteer life look like?

I am a full-time volunteer! I work more than 40 hours a week. I'm the vice president of membership for FGS, and I chair three standing committees. I'm also the director of communications for Texas State Genealogical Society **<www.txsgs.org>** and managing editor of the society's quarterly, *STIRPES*.

2 How did you end up doing all this?

I was raised to volunteer. My mother was always volunteering at school and the library. My dad volunteered on the school board and the vestry of the church. When he passed in 2004, he was still chairing three committees. I'll probably die the same way: chairing committees.

3 With so many places to pitch in, how do you choose?

I join societies where my ancestors lived, knowing that my membership dollars and additional donations go towards their preservation, indexing and education projects.

4 Should researchers index records, or do something more hands-on?

Do something you're good at, but also something you enjoy. My path to genealogy volunteering was through my other skills, in social media and running a business. But sometimes a full-time accountant doesn't also want to be the society treasurer. Do what you want! We want a happy volunteer.

5 Any other encouraging advice for a wannabe genealogy volunteer?

If you're asked to help, don't sell yourself short. It can be intimidating when someone invites you to help, but they ask because they see something in you. Don't be shy. It's a learning experience, and it's going to be fun.

READ MORE of our interview with Caroline Pointer on the Genealogy Insider blog <bit.ly/genealogy-bonus-questions>.

GENEALOGY GIVING

Volunteers from 160 countries have contributed to Ancestry.com's World Archives Project.

The World Archives Project has indexed more than **215 million records.**

On July 1, 2012, more than **10.3 million records** were processed in 24 hours during the indexing of the 1940 US census.

In 2014, FamilySearch indexers spent **9.6 million hours** to index about **177 million records.**

Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) volunteers have indexed nearly **80 million names,** now online.

Around **8,000 volunteers** serve in FamilySearch Centers around the world.

FamilySearch.org publishes more than **200 million indexed names** per year.

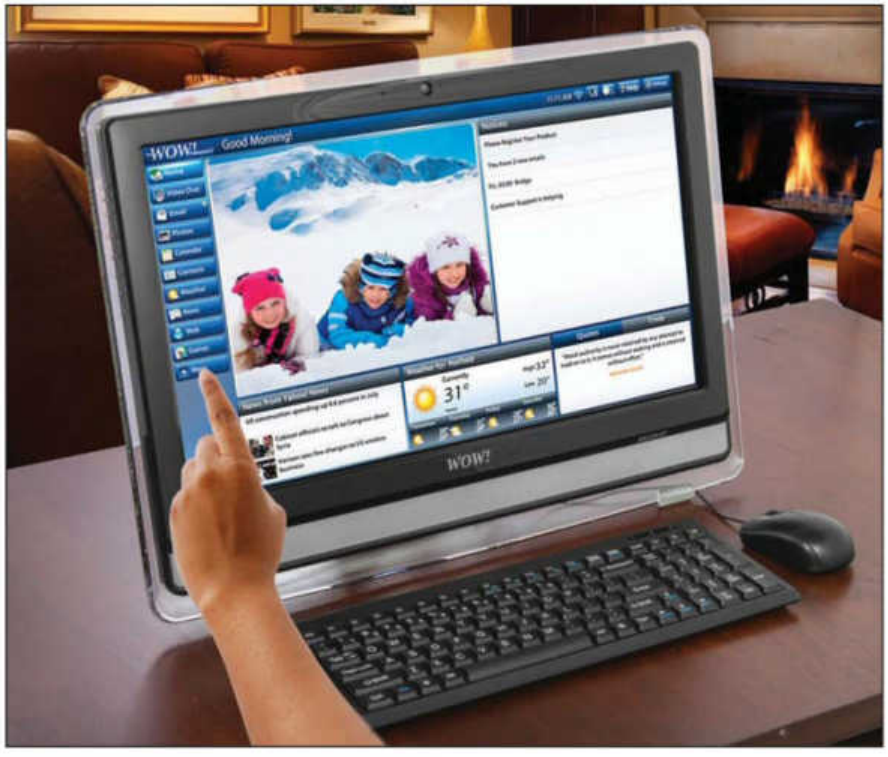
The Pension Digitization Project at <www.preservethepensions.org> aims to digitize and make freely available **7.2 million pension documents** from the War of 1812.

Sources: Email from Matthew Deighton, Ancestry.com Public Relations, July 16, 2015; email from Victor Kunze, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Director of Information Services, July 17, 2015; FamilySearch News and Press <www.familysearch.org/news>, accessed July 28, 2015; email from Paul Nauta, FamilySearch International Public Affairs, July 8, 2015; email from Michael Judson, FamilySearch Indexing, July 10, 2015; <www.familysearch.org/blog/en/ceo-corner-farewell-1940-census-indexing-project-whats>

TECHNOLOGY SIMPLIFIED – BIGGER AND BETTER

Wow! A Simple to Use Computer Designed Especially for Seniors!

Easy to read. Easy to see. Easy to use. Just plug it in!



NEW

Now comes with...

Larger 22-inch hi-resolution screen – easier to see
16% more viewing area

Simple navigation – so you never get lost

Intel® processor – lightning fast

Computer is in the monitor – No bulky tower

Advanced audio, Better speaker configuration – easier to hear

Text to Speech translation – it can even read your emails to you!

U.S. Based Customer Service

***FREE* Automatic Software Updates**

"I love this computer! It is easy to read and to use! I get photo updates from my children and grandchildren all the time."
– Janet F.

Have you ever said to yourself "I'd love to get a computer, if only I could figure out how to use it." Well, you're not alone. Computers were supposed to make our lives simpler, but they've gotten so complicated that they are not worth the trouble. With all of the "pointing and clicking" and "dragging and dropping" you're lucky if you can figure out where you are. Plus, you are constantly worrying about viruses and freeze-ups. If this sounds familiar, we have great news for you. There is finally a computer that's designed for simplicity and ease of use. It's the WOW Computer, and it was designed with you in mind. This computer is easy-to-use, worry-free and literally puts the world at your fingertips. From the moment you open the box, you'll realize how different the WOW Computer is. The components are all connected; all you do is plug it into an outlet and your high-speed Internet connection. Then you'll see the screen – it's now 22 inches. This is a completely new touch screen system, without the cluttered look of the normal computer screen. The "buttons" on the screen are easy to see and easy to understand. All you do is touch one of them, from the Web, Email, Calendar to Games– you name it… and a new screen opens up. It's so easy to use you won't have to ask your children or grandchildren for help. Until now, the very people who could benefit most from E-mail and the Internet are the ones that have had the hardest time accessing it. Now, thanks to the WOW Computer, countless older Americans are discovering the wonderful world of the Internet every day. Isn't it time you took part? Call now, and a patient, knowledgeable product expert will tell you how you can try it in your home for 30 days. If you are not totally satisfied, simply return it within 30 days for a refund of the product purchase price. Call today.

- Send & Receive Emails
- Have video chats with family and friends
- Surf the Internet:
 Get current weather and news
- Play games Online:
 Hundreds to choose from!

Call now toll free and find out how you can get the new WOW! Computer.

Mention promotional code 101639 for special introductory pricing.

1-877-792-7096

The WOW! Computer™

© 2015 *first*STREET for Boomers and Beyond, Inc.

81023

{BY DAVID A. FRYXELL}



Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, LC-DIG-npcc-32891

Tuber Talk

THE POTATO'S ROLE in our ancestors' history is a harvest of paradoxes, according to nutritional anthropologist Ellen Messer. Introduced in Europe from South America as an anti-famine crop, potatoes became a catalyst for famine when blight struck genetically narrow fields. In Ireland, the potato famine of the mid-1800s halved the population and sent many of our ancestors to American shores. Paradoxical, too, is the transformation of this simple, naturally nutritious food into a culprit in today's obesity epidemic in the form of fries, chips and other starchy, salty indulgences.

First grown in the central Andes some 8,000 years ago, the paradoxical potato enabled the rise of successive empires. About 500 AD, the humble tuber fed the Huari civilization in present-day Peru and Tiwanaku in Bolivia, where agricultural innovations sustained a population that reached a half million. Potatoes, especially in a laboriously freeze-dried form called *chuño* that could last a decade, saw the succeeding Inca Empire through lean times. For Andean peoples, time itself was measured by how long it took to cook a potato.

The Spanish conquest destroyed the Incas' empire but helped bring the potato to North America. The name that accompanied it was a mistake: either a misappropriation of *batata*, a native word for sweet potato, or an adaptation of the native term *papa,* which actually refers to a truffle. Potatoes reached Spain about 1570 and Britain a few years later. They returned to the New World in 1621 as a gift to the governor of Virginia, though the first permanent crop wasn't planted for another century, likely near Derry, NH.

Initially, however, Europeans regarded potatoes with suspicion. People thought they were fit only for animals and caused "wind" and leprosy, or they feared them as poisonous because of their resemblance to nightshade plants. Others cited the lack of any mention of potatoes in the Bible, calling them "Devil's apples."

Among late 18th-century potato boosters were Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette,

The potato chip was created for railroad magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt after he sent back a plate of potatoes at a Saratoga Springs, NY, resort in 1853. The chef, George Crum, sliced the spuds thin, then fried and salted them, thinking to spite the Commodore—who loved the "crisps."

By 1916, about when this photo was taken, the state of Idaho had 33,000 acres planted with potatoes.

President Thomas Jefferson introduced French fries to America in 1802, asking the White House chef, Frenchman Honoré Julien, to prepare "potatoes served in the French manner" for a dinner party.

who wore the blossoms in their buttonholes and hair, respectively. In Prussia, Frederick the Great ordered his subjects to plant potatoes as a hedge against famine and set an example with a royal potato field heavily guarded against thieves (perhaps in an attempt at reverse psychology). Britain's Board of Agriculture issued a pamphlet on potato growing, and the *Times* of London ran a series of pro-potato editorials and recipes.

As potatoes caught on, their nutritional benefits helped reduce mortality and increase populations; in England and Wales, the population doubled to almost 18 million from 1801 to 1851. Easy to cultivate in backyard plots—even in northern England's coal country—potatoes fed the workers of the Industrial Revolution. Historian William H. McNeill has argued that the potato-fed population boom enabled yet another rise of empires: "It permitted a handful of European nations to assert dominion over most of the world between 1750 and 1950."

Potato farming also set the pattern for modern agriculture. It employed the first widespread fertilizer, also imported from South America—Peruvian guano. And an attack of potato beetles inspired the first artificial pesticides made from arsenic.

Popular history says that potatoes came to Ireland with Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted them at his estate in Youghal, County Cork. Another version of the story says that potatoes washed up in Cork's shores from a wreck of the Spanish Armada. By 1845, Ireland had 2.5 million acres planted with potatoes, and the average adult Irishman was eating 10 pounds a day. One cow and a one-acre backyard plot could feed a family, and many Irish ate little besides milk and potatoes.

Although the Irish population doubled between 1780 and 1841, its reliance on potatoes was a recipe for disaster. For the first 250 years of potato cultivation in Europe, all the varieties of the plant were derived from the initial post-Columbian introduction of the plants—in Ireland, primarily the bland but reliable Lumper potato. As Messer notes, this lack of genetic diversity "left almost all potatoes vulnerable to devastating viruses and fungal blights."

A strain of potato blight fungus arose in the Americas and spread to northern Europe, possibly because of an ill-fated

IN TIME

1526 | Pizarro reaches Inca territory

ca. 1570 | Potatoes arrive in Spain

1589 | Sir Walter Raleigh plants potatoes in Ireland

1719 | First potato patch is planted in North America.

1772 | France declares potatoes fit for human consumption

1774 | Frederick the Great orders Prussians to plant potatoes

ca. 1795 | French begin making fried potatoes (*frites*)

1861 | Jean-François Millet paints "Potato Planters"

1876 | Russet Burbank is introduced to US growers

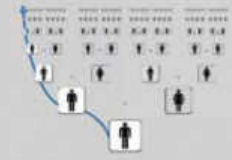
1955 | Ray Kroc opens his first McDonald's in Des Plaines, Ill.

FamilyTreeDNA

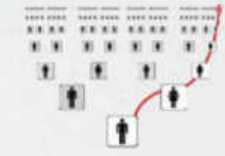
FAMILY FINDER
- Discover close relatives
- Your ethnic percentages
- Geographical analysis
- Any ancestral line within 5 generations

ONLY $99
(current sale price of the Family Finder test)

Y-DNA TESTING
Connect with genetic cousins and uncover the deep ancestral origin of your direct paternal line



mtDNA TESTING
Reach into your past and uncover the deep ancestral origins of your direct maternal line



SIZE DOES MATTER!
FamilyTreeDNA has the largest comparative databases in the world with over 655,158 records and growing

www.FamilyTreeDNA.com

For additional information, please e-mail info@familytreedna.com or call 713-868-1438

attempt to broaden disease resistance there. Between 1845 and 1849, blight literally decimated Ireland's potato crop, cutting yields by 90 percent by 1846. A million Irish died and another million or more left their homeland. Even today, the combined population of the island of Ireland still has not recovered to pre-potato famine levels.

Potatoes were the first vegetable grown in space, in a 1995 experiment by NASA and the University of Wisconsin.

The other place most associated with potato growing, Idaho, actually did not plant its first crop until almost the same time blight struck Ireland. Missionaries such as Rev. Henry Spaulding planted potatoes as early as 1836, hoping to teach native tribes to settle down and practice agriculture. But the Whitman massacre led the Spauldings and others to flee in 1850, leaving their fields to wither.

Idaho's first recorded planting where the crop is still grown today wasn't until 1860 in the Cache Valley, three years before Idaho territory was organized. Early settlers took potatoes into eastern Idaho, where the crops thrived in river valleys with easily diverted water and rich volcanic-ash soil. By 1882, Idaho had 2,000 acres planted with potatoes, producing crops valued at $250,000—numbers that would grow to 33,000 acres and $3 million by 1915.

Contributing to Idaho's potato boom was a new variety developed by Luther Burbank on a 17-acre Massachusetts farm. An effort to improve the disease resistance of potatoes like those in Ireland, it was Burbank's first great success. He sold the rights to the new variety for $150, which he used in 1875 to travel to Santa Rosa, Calif., where he would create hundreds of new agricultural varieties. A type of his potato with rough, brownish ("russetted") skin and dry, mealy flesh, christened the Russet Burbank, became the most widely cultivated variety in the United States and the most popular choice for French fries.

Today, the potato is the world's fourth most important food crop, behind only wheat, rice and corn. But since the end of World War II, processed (and often, fried) potatoes such as frozen fries and chips have grown to three-quarters of the potato market—and Americans' waistlines have grown as well. ■

MASTER THE TOP FREE GENEALOGY WEBSITE

SAVE 10%! Enter code FAMSEARCHFTM at checkout. Expires Dec. 31, 2015.

WITH THIS COMPLETE USER GUIDE, LEARN HOW TO:

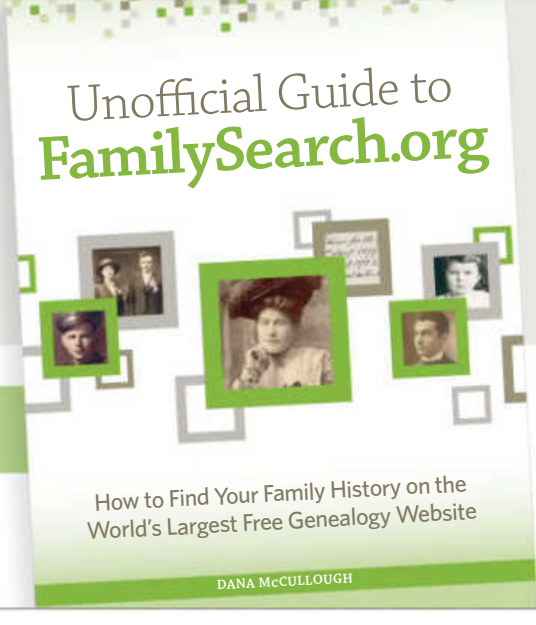
- craft effective search queries
- find ancestors in records that aren't searchable
- create and manage your online family tree
- mine records from Europe, Canada, Mexico and 100-plus countries around the world

Paperback • 240 pages • $25.99

ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!
<shopfamilytree.com/unofficial-guide-familysearch>

To order by phone, call (855) 278-0408

shopfamilytree.com



DISCOVER YOUR EASTERN EUROPEAN ANCESTORS

THE FAMILY TREE POLISH, CZECH & SLOVAK GENEALOGY GUIDE

How To Trace Your Family Tree In Eastern Europe







LISA A. ALZO

Get the tools you need to research your ancestors in Galicia, Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Ruthenia, and other areas of Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia.

- Trace your Eastern European immigrant ancestors
- Locate your ancestors' hometown in Europe
- Access the best online resources for Polish, Czech and Slovak records
- Decipher foreign-language records
- Learn essential history of the region

SAVE 10% by using code **FTMPolishCzechSlovak** at checkout!

Expires 1/31/16.

Paperback • 240 pages • $26.99

PREORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!

<shopfamilytree.com/the-family-tree-polish-czech-and-slovak-genealogy-guide>

To order by phone, call (855) 278-0408

shopfamilytree.com



MAKING *the* CUT

Any way you slice it, these 75 top state-focused websites are must-visits for tracing your ancestors across the country.

BY RICK CRUME

family tree magazine ★BEST STATE WEBSITES 2015

MANY OF THE most useful records for genealogists were kept at the state level and are preserved by state archives and historical societies. Instead of traveling to state capitals around the country, borrowing microfilms or ordering photocopies, you now can access a lot of these records online—many for free.

We spotted a clear trend in selecting this year's best state websites for genealogy: Many states are developing collaborative websites that give researchers access to digitized items from multiple archives, museums and libraries. With everything from oral histories and city directories to Civil War diaries and photographs, these sites offer plenty of material that could not only add names, dates and places to your family tree, but also add insights into your ancestors' lives.

The increasing digitization of state records has made competition fierce for our annual 75 Best State Websites list. Our final selections this year contain a mix of new additions (indicated with a ★ **NEW!** symbol) and several tried-and-true favorites. We love finding aids and instruction, but for this list, we focused on sites that provide actual records, transcriptions or indexes. Now let's see which state genealogy websites made the cut.

ALABAMA

NEW! Alabama Mosaic <www.alabamamosaic.org>
Among the digitized records you'll find here from archives and libraries across the state are oral histories, naturalization records, school yearbooks and Civil War diaries and letters.

ALASKA

Alaska State Archives
<archives.alaska.gov/genealogy/genealogy.html>
Resources for genealogists here include indexes to naturalization records from 1888 to 1972 and probate records from 1883 to 1971, plus guidelines for requesting information from the archives.

ARIZONA

Arizona Genealogy Birth and Death Certificates
<genealogy.az.gov>
Search for births from 1855 to 1939 and deaths from 1870 to 1964, and view the original records online for free. If only all states put their birth and death records online!

NEW! Arizona Memory Project <azmemory.azlibrary.gov>
The more than 100,000 digitized items here come from museums and historical societies across the state. Items include oral histories, city directories, tax rolls and photos of pioneer settlers.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Gravestones.org <arkansasgravestones.org>
Search for a name in over a million gravestone photos from the Natural State. Wal-Mart founder Sam Walton's modest gravestone is there, along with a biography.

CALIFORNIA

California Digital Newspaper Collection <cdnc.ucr.edu>
This site puts more than 8 million articles from California newspapers dating from 1846 to the present at your fingertips. Place quotation marks around a name to search for it as an exact phrase.

Online Archive of California <www.oac.cdlib.org>
This site describes collections of diaries, letters, photographs and other items held in more than 200 libraries, museums, historical societies and university archives all across the Golden State. Even better, you can view more than 220,000 digital images and documents from these collections online.

TIP: In addition to searching for your ancestors' names on collaborative "memory" or "digital archives" websites, try the places where they lived and other topics associated with their lives, such as schools, churches, military units, occupations, industries and ethnic groups.

COLORADO

Colorado State Historical Records Index Search
<www.colorado.gov/pacific/archives/archives-search>
This search tool scours entries in original sources, including county birth and death registers, a statewide divorce index (1880-1939), and will and probate records. You can order copies of the original records for a fee.

Denver Public Library Digital Collections
<digital.denverlibrary.org/cdm/genealogy>
A search of the genealogy collections covers many resources, including indexes to marriages (1858-1939), military records, biographies, obituaries, the 1885 Colorado state census, cemetery records and naturalization records.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Index <dunhamwilcox.net/0_ct-index.htm>
This site's resources include extensive church and cemetery records from Connecticut. Click Home at the bottom for free access to many genealogy resources from New England and Mid-Atlantic states. Use the search box to find a name anywhere on the site.

Connecticut State Library Digital Collections
<cslib.cdmhost.com>
Search and view 27 collections of digitized books, diaries, photographs, court records, witchcraft trial records, newspapers, vital records indexes and more. Materials come from the Connecticut State Library, the Connecticut State Archives and the Museum of Connecticut History.

DELAWARE

Delaware Public Archives <archives.delaware.gov>
Click on the Digital Archives link to access Civil War records, naturalization records, historical maps and more. Click on Research and then Collection Gateway to search indexes to bastardy bonds, death registers and probate records. You can order copies of the records for a fee.

FLORIDA

Florida Memory Project <www.floridamemory.com>
Click on the Collections tab here to access free databases from the State Library and Archives of Florida, including Confederate pension applications, WWI service cards, early territorial census records and Spanish land grants. Click on the Photographs tab to search an online collection of more than 185,000 historical photos. You can download documents and images for free or, for a fee, order high-resolution prints and photo scans.

GEORGIA

Digital Library of Georgia <dlg.galileo.usg.edu>
If your ancestors hailed from the Peach State, you can cover a lot of ground here with a single search covering digitized books, manuscripts, photographs, newspapers and more from over 60 libraries, archives and museums and 100 government agencies. Use the Advanced Search to limit your search by place, a range of years and media type, such as newspapers or diaries.

Georgia Archives <www.georgiaarchives.org>
Click on Virtual Vault at the right to search colonial wills, Confederate pension applications, death certificates (1914-1927) and the General Name File. Use the search box to search across multiple collections or click on the Advanced Search tab. View digitized images of the original records for free.

HAWAII

Hawaii State Archives <ags.hawaii.gov/archives>
Under Research Our Records, click on Genealogical Indexes to search marriage (1826-1929), divorce (1848-1915), citizenship (1844-1894) and death records. You can order copies of the records for a fee. In addition, click on Digital Collections to peruse vital records, land record indexes, passenger lists and WWI service records, which you can review online for free.

IDAHO

Idaho State Historical Society: Searchable Indexes
<history.idaho.gov/searchable-indexes>
Search for your ancestor in the Potato State with these indexes to naturalization records, Civil War veterans, pension records, the inmate catalog and the Idaho Biographical Index. When you find a promising reference, contact the Archives for more details.

ILLINOIS

★ NEW! **Illinois Digital Archives** <www.idaillinois.org>
Digital collections on this site come from the Illinois State Library and other libraries. The collections cover oral histories, manuscripts, letters, photographs, newspapers, maps and more.

Illinois State Archives
<www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives>
Click on Databases to search various county indexes to births, wills, probate and naturalization records, as well as statewide indexes to marriages (1763-1900) and deaths (pre-1916 and 1916-1950). Another 11 databases cover Illinois war veterans. Use the Global Database Search to cover all the databases at once. The database descriptions tell how to order copies of the original records.

The Maine Memory Network lets libraries and historical societies across the state upload digital copies of historical items from their collections

INDIANA

Indiana Digital Archives <secure.in.gov/apps/iara/search>
Search indexes to over a million records, including naturalizations and military records. Coming soon are veterans' graves registrations and even more naturalizations.

Indiana State Library: Genealogy Collection
<www.in.gov/library/genealogy.htm>
Click on Databases in the site index at the left and scroll down to Indiana State Library Databases to search indexes to marriages, biographies and newspapers. Click on the link to access Indiana Memory's more than 330,000 digitized images, including county histories, oral histories, plat books, city directories, photographs, newspapers, yearbooks and more. Click on the VINE database to search Indiana local history and vital records, censuses and church records from libraries, historical societies and genealogical societies.

IOWA

IAGenWeb Project <iagenweb.org>
One of the most useful state sites in The USGenWeb Project <usgenweb.org>, the Hawkeye State site has more than a million gravestone photos, more than 2,900 family group sheets, state census transcriptions (1836-1925) and more. Under Quick Links, select either a county or a special project.

★ NEW! **The Iowa Heritage Digital Collections**
<www.iowaheritage.org>
Civil War diaries, county atlases, biographies and high school yearbooks are just some of the digitized items you can view from Iowa libraries, museums and historical societies.

KANSAS

Kansas Historical Society
<www.kshs.org/p/genealogy-indexes/18943>
Two large indexes on this site will help you find your ancestors in the Sunflower State. The Kansas Names Index covers the 1895 state census, biographies, marriages, death notices and more. The Kansas Military Index has records from the Civil War to the present. Select Purchase or Use Photos from the Research tab for instructions on how to order copies.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Digital Library <kdl.kyvl.org>
Search digital images of more than a million items from the Bluegrass State, including books, manuscripts, newspapers, maps, oral histories, pictures and yearbooks.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Archives: Historical Resources <www.sos.la.gov/HistoricalResources/ResearchHistoricalRecords>
Click on Locate Historical Records to search indexes to death records (mostly 1804-1964), birth records (mostly 1790-1914) and Orleans parish marriages (1831-1964). Other online databases cover passenger lists from January to July 1851 and Confederate pension applications.

MAINE

Maine Genealogy <www.mainegenealogy.net>
This site's extensive resources for researching your ancestry in the Pine Tree State include indexes to vital records, obituaries, passenger lists, military records and court records. Use the First and Last Name boxes at the top of any page to search all the files at once.

★ **NEW! Maine Memory Network** <www.mainememory.net>
Developed and managed by the Maine Historical Society, this site lets libraries and historical societies across the state upload digital copies of historical items from their collections into this site's database. The site has over 20,000 historical items, including letters, photographs, maps, clothing and audio and video files. Also available is a searchable database of 1924 Portland, Maine, tax records.

MARYLAND

Maryland State Archives <www.msa.maryland.gov>
Click on the Find Records tab and then Search Online Databases to search various records databases including census indexes, entries of early settlers, slaves and slave owners, vital records death indexes, land records and more. Also, connect here to the online collection from the Maryland State Archives, which has over 471,000 historical documents. Simply click on the Archives of Maryland Online link (which takes you to **<aomol.msa.maryland.gov>**) to view an index of colonial probate records (1634-1777), Revolutionary and Civil War resources, land records (including deeds, patents and court records) dating back to 1658 and city directories dating back to 1827.

MASSACHUSETTS

★ **NEW! Digital Commonwealth**
<www.digitalcommonwealth.org>
Explore digitized photographs, maps, postcards, manuscripts, books and artifacts from libraries, museums and archives across Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Archives
<www.sec.state.ma.us/arc/arcsrch/SearchWelcome.html>
Search indexes to birth, marriage and death records (1841-1910), plus an index, in progress, to passengers arriving in Boston between 1848 and 1891. The Archives Collection Database includes church, town, Indian and maritime records from 1629 to 1799.

MICHIGAN

Seeking Michigan <seekingmichigan.org>
This growing site has more than a million digitized records, including death records (1897-1939), state census records

Level-Headed

When genealogy experts say a record is kept on the local, state or federal level, they're using shorthand for the type of government agency that has custody of the record. The "local level" might be a town clerk or county courthouse. State-level record custodians might be the state vital records office or state archives. Federal-level records might be with a US government entity, such as the National Archives and Records Administration **<archives.gov>** or Citizenship and Immigration Service **<www.uscis.gov>**.

The level you look to generally depends on whether a local, state or federal entity required that the record be kept. But there are exceptions: The state vital records office might retain copies of birth and death certificates forwarded by counties. Or a county courthouse might send old records to the state archive. A repository at any level might have microfilmed records from another level. For example, state archives may have federal census records. Barring exceptions, the major types of records usually kept on each level include:

- **LOCAL:** Vital records, wills and probates, court records, coroner records, property deeds, voter registrations, pre-1906 naturalizations filed in county court
- **STATE:** Vital records after state-mandated vital record-keeping began, state censuses, state or colonial land records, some records of military service, state institution (prison, hospital or orphanage) records, pre-1906 naturalizations filed in state court
- **FEDERAL:** US censuses, passenger lists, military service and pension records for the Revolutionary War and later, federal land patents, pre-1906 naturalizations filed in federal court, naturalizations in 1906 and later, alien registrations, passport applications, Social Security applications, Bureau of Indian Affairs records, federal court records, federal prison records, vital records from overseas military bases

Many states are developing collaborative websites that give researchers access to digitized items from multiple archives, museums and libraries.

(1827-1894), Civil War service records, oral histories, photographs and plat maps. Click on Advanced Search to select one or more collections to search.

Western Michigan Genealogical Society: Online Searchable Databases <data.wmgs.org>
Search indexes to more than 2.5 million marriages, deaths, obituaries, school censuses, church records and more for free. It costs just $5 to order a copy of most records.

MINNESOTA

Iron Range Research Center <www.ironrangeresearchcenter.org>
The Genealogy Database covers more than 1.4 million records, including birth, marriage and cemetery records from the Iron Range, plus alien registrations, naturalization records and obituaries from across Minnesota. Order a copy of a record for $10.

★ **NEW! Minnesota Digital Library: Minnesota Reflections** <reflections.mndigital.org>
This collection includes 210,000-plus items from the state's cultural heritage organizations. You'll find newspapers, photographs, diaries, maps, plat books, oral interviews and more.

Minnesota Historical Society <www.mnhs.org/genealogy>
Trace your ancestors in the Land of 10,000 Lakes with indexes to veterans graves, territorial and state censuses (1849-1905), birth records (1900-1934, plus a few earlier ones) and death records (1904-2001). Use PeopleFinder to search all of these databases and others in one fell swoop.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Department of Archives and History <mdah.state.ms.us/new/research/genealogy>
This page describes the archives' most commonly used genealogy resources. Click on Digital Archives to view Confederate pension applications and WWI statement of service cards and indexes. Use the online catalog to identify specific records (hire a local researcher if you can't use them in person).

MISSOURI

Missouri Digital Heritage <sos.mo.gov/mdh>
Access more than 9 million death, military, naturalization, census, land and other records from around the Show-Me State through this site's main search form. Or, to search individual databases, click on Browse Collections by Topic and then on Genealogy.

★ **NEW! The State Historical Society of Missouri Digital Collection** <statehistoricalsocietyofmissouri.org>
This website features a large newspaper collection, plus diaries, plat maps, photographs, oral histories and Civil War letters, as well as newsletters published by local historical and genealogical societies. The Advanced Search option lets you select one or more collections to search.

MONTANA

Montana Memory Project <mtmemory.org>
Use the search box to find a name in digitized newspapers, yearbooks, prison records (1869-1974), photographs and more from archives across the state.

Montana State Genealogical Society <montanamsgs.org>
Click On Line Data to view an index to 700,000 Montana deaths through 2002. It's arranged by decade. Other free indexes cover marriage and naturalization records of Norwegian immigrants.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska State Historical Society <nebraskahistory.org>
Select Additional Research Databases from the Search Collections tab to access indexes to names in cemetery records, county atlases, city directories and prison records. The 1860-1954 Tract Books Index database covers the first owners of land in Nebraska.

NEVADA

★ **NEW! Nevada State Library and Archives** <www.nsladigitalcollections.org>
The Nevada State Digital Archives has more than half a million online records, including territorial census records (1861-1864), state land patents (1865-2013) and records of prisoners and orphans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

★ **NEW! New Hampshire GenWeb Genealogy and History Project** <www.usroots.com/usgwnhus>
Part of The USGenWeb Project <www.usgenweb.com>, this website offers transcriptions of censuses in five counties and connects you with online maps, records and histories of New Hampshire families. Select a county from the County List drop-down menu on the left to find more resources for specific counties.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey State Archives: Searchable Databases
<www.nj.gov/state/archives/searchdatabases.html>
These databases include indexes to marriage records (1666-1799 and 1848-1878), and indexes to death records (1878-1893). The databases also cover over a million references to military, census and court documents and photographs.

NEW MEXICO

NEW! New Mexico Digital Collections
<econtent.unm.edu>
This site provides access to digitized manuscripts, as well as photographs, oral histories and maps from libraries and museums across New Mexico. Under Browse All Collections, the Newspapers Database tells where copies are available and includes links to digitized copies of some titles.

New Mexico USGenWeb Project Archives
<www.usgwarchives.net/nm/deaths.htm>
Scroll down the page to search a statewide index to almost 51,000 deaths from 1899 to 1949. On the right, click on links to County List and Tombstone Photos Project for more resources organized by county.

NEW YORK

German Genealogy Group <www.germangenealogygroup.com>
Italian Genealogical Group <www.italiangen.org>
Thanks to the coordinated efforts of volunteers in these two groups, you can search indexes to births, marriages, deaths, naturalizations and church records in New York City and Long Island. It's now it's easy to identify someone's spouse when using the marriage indexes.

Sampubco: New York Counties Will Testators Indexes
<www.sampubco.com/wills/ny/newyork.htm>
This index covers more than 270,000 New York wills. Browse by county or click on Search This Site Engine to search for a name throughout the entire site. In the FREEFind box, enter the last name first and put quotations around the name to search on the phrase like this: *"Robertson, John."* Optionally, add the name of a town or county like this, *"Robertson, John" Worcester* to narrow the search.

TIP: Many large genealogy websites also offer state-specific databases. Check out sites such as FamilySearch.org **<www.familysearch.org>**, Ancestry.com **<ancestry.com>**, MyHeritage **<www.myheritage.com>**, World Vital Records **<www.worldvitalrecords.com>** and the USGenWeb Project **<usgenweb.org>**.

NORTH CAROLINA

NEW! DigitalNC <www.digitalnc.org>
With contributions from cultural heritage institutions across the Tar Heel State, this website from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has digitized newspapers, school yearbooks, historical photographs, city directories, genealogies and more.

State Archives of North Carolina <archives.ncdcr.gov>
Start under the For the Public tab, and click on Digital Collections and Publications. Then, Under Resources by Subject, click on Alphabetical Lists to access digitized Confederate pension applications, naturalization records, Bible records and newspapers back to 1751. On the left, click on Online Catalog and Finding Aids. The MARS Online Catalog (for Manuscript and Archives Reference System) describes manuscripts in detail, so it's worth searching it for names in your family tree. In the section on Online Finding Aids, click on County Records Box Lists to access indexes to many county court records, including divorces, estates, guardianships, marriage licenses and wills.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota State Institute for Regional Studies
<library.ndsu.edu/ndsuarchives/genealogy-and-biography>
The Institute for Regional Studies Archives has developed several databases, including the statewide North Dakota Biography Index, North Dakota Naturalizations, the 1885 Dakota Territory census for counties in present-day North Dakota and obituaries from Fargo's *Forum* newspaper, plus indexes to Cass County marriages, divorces and probate records. It also has a link to the North Dakota Department of Health's Public Death Index **<apps.nd.gov/doh/certificates/deathCertSearch.htm>**.

OHIO

Ohio Memory <www.ohiomemory.org>
This collaborative project includes items from more than 360 cultural heritage institutions statewide. You'll find yearbooks, county atlases, photos of Civil War officers, over 220,000 newspaper pages and much more.

Ohio Obituary Index <index.rbhayes.org/hayes/index>
Search an index to 3 million Ohio marriage notices, death notices and obituaries dating back to the early 19th century. Order copies of the original newspaper items for a small fee.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Historical Society <okhistory.org>
Click on Research Center to access several databases, including the 1890 territorial census index, the Dawes Final Rolls and Smith's First Directory of Oklahoma Territory, plus indexes to marriages, obituaries and probate records.

OREGON

Archival Records: Guides, Records and Indexes
<sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/records.aspx>
The Early Oregonians Database here documents people who lived in Oregon prior to statehood. The Oregon Historical County Records Guide includes county maps, histories and record inventories. The Oregon Historical Records Index covers more than 615,000 names from county records, including birth, marriage, death, divorce, naturalization and probate records.

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW! PA Photos and Documents
<www.powerlibrary.org/collections>
On this site, digitized photos and documents from libraries across Pennsylvania are grouped by subject, such as genealogy, local newspapers, Pennsylvania history and yearbooks. You can search each collection individually, but not all of them at once.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
<www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/state_archives/2887>
Click on Digital Copies of Documents for a handy jumping off point to online records from the Pennsylvania State Archives, including military records dating from the Revolutionary War to World War I. Many of these records even include soldiers' physical descriptions. Databases of land records date from 1681 to 1957 and include indexes you can browse.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Historical Cemetery Commission
<www.rihistoriccemeteries.org>
More than just an index to gravestones, this site includes dates of birth and death, maiden names, names of family members and maps. Many entries include detailed descriptions and photos of the gravestones.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Department of Archives and History
<archives.sc.gov>
Click on the Online Research tab and then on Online Records Index to search more than 300,000 items (many with images), including records of Confederate veterans (1909-1973), criminal court records (1769-1891), state land-grant plats (1784-1868), will transcripts (1782-1855) and even school insurance photos (1935-1952).

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Birth Records
<apps.sd.gov/PH14Over100BirthRec/index.aspx>
This index holds information from more than 275,000 records of South Dakota births that occurred at least 100 years ago, including many delayed birth certificates that were issued for people born before statewide registration began in 1905.

TIP: To find more state-specific genealogy websites, try searching online for the state name and the word *genealogy* (such as *florida genealogy*) or a record type (such as *california historical newspapers*).

South Dakota State Historical Society
<history.sd.gov/archives/genealogists.aspx>
Find your ancestors in the Mount Rushmore State with the help of these indexes to naturalizations, cemetery records, the 1905 state census and biographies, plus a transcript of the 1885 census of Civil War veterans.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee State Library and Archives
<sos.tn.gov/tsla/history>
Indexes here let you search Tennessee death records (1908-1912 and 1914-1933), death notices in Nashville newspapers (1855-1907), Confederate pension applications and Nashville city directories.

NEW! Volunteer Voices <volunteervoices.org>
This site searches digitized photos, diaries, oral histories and artifacts in archives, libraries and museums across the state. You'll find many Civil War-related items, including letters from soldiers and photographs of veterans.

TEXAS

NEW! The Portal to Texas History <texashistory.unt.edu>
Libraries, archives, historical societies and genealogical societies from across the Lone Star State have contributed digitized books, maps and photographs for this site. You'll find college yearbooks, church records, county histories and newspapers. Use the search box to search sitewide, or click Explore and then Collections to search and browse available collections.

Texas State Library and Archives Commission
<tsl.state.tx.us/arc/genfirst.html>
Databases for researching your ancestors in the Lone Star State include an index to Confederate pension applications, lists of indigent Confederate families and digitized Republic claims. You can order copies of the pension applications, and they're also available as part of a searchable database on subscription-site Ancestry.com at <search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1677>.

UTAH

Utah State Cemeteries and Burials
<heritage.utah.gov/history/cemeteries>
This database contains cemetery records for about 600,000 people buried in Utah. More burials are continually being added. Information comes from both sexton's records and gravestones. It also links you to the Utah Death Certificate Index (1905-1964) **<www.archives.utah.gov/research/indexes/20842.htm>**.

Utah Digital Newspapers <digitalnewspapers.org>
Search for a word anywhere in more than a million pages of Utah newspapers dating between 1850 and 2010. Digital Utah **<pioneer.utah.gov/digital/utah.html>** has links to other digital collections.

VERMONT

Vermont Historical Society <vermonthistory.org>
Under the Research tab, select Genealogy and then click on Genealogy Indexes & Lists to find links to PDF files with indexes and transcriptions of various Vermont records, including baptisms, marriages, deaths, naturalizations and town records.

MORE ONLINE

Free Web Content

- 75 best state genealogy websites in 2014 **<familytreemagazine.com/article/2014-best-state-genealogy-websites>**
- 101 best genealogy websites of 2015 **<familytreemagazine.com/article/101-best-websites-2015>**
- International vital records resources **<familytreemagazine.com/article/international-essentials>**

For Plus Members

- Libraries and archives web guide **<familytreemagazine.com/article/genealogy-research-on-library-websites>**
- Search tricks for genealogy websites **<familytreemagazine.com/article/genealogy-website-search-tricks>**
- Washington, DC, city guide **<familytreemagazine.com/article/washington-dc-city-guide>**

ShopFamilyTree.com

- City Genealogy Guides eBook **<shopfamilytree.com/ebook-city-genealogy-guides-pdf>**
- FamilySearch.org Power User Ultimate Collection **<shopfamilytree.com/familysearch-org-power-user-ultimate-collection>**
- State Research Guides eBook **<shopfamilytree.com/state-research-guides-ebook>**

VIRGINIA

Library of Virginia <www.lva.virginia.gov>
Among the many useful indexes and digitized documents on this site, don't overlook the index to wills and administrations up to 1800 at **<www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/opac/willsabout.htm>**. The Library of Virginia has a separate site for digitized materials at Virginia Memory **<www.virginiamemory.com>**. Under the Digital Collections tab, select Collections by Topic to access Revolutionary War records and Confederate pension rolls, as well as land patents and grants dating back to the 17th century.

WASHINGTON

Washington State Archives: Digital Archives
<digitalarchives.wa.gov>
This terrific site already has more than 53 million searchable records online, including birth, marriage, death, census, cemetery and naturalization records.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Archives and History: Genealogy Corner
<www.wvculture.org/history/genealog.html>
Click on Birth, Death and Marriage Records to search and view digitized birth records (1790-1939), marriage records (1780-1971) and death records (1753-1964). They're not complete for all counties, but more records are continually being added.

WISCONSIN

NEW! Recollection Wisconsin <recollectionwisconsin.org>
Historical resources from libraries, archives and historical societies across the Badger State include diaries, letters, local history, newspapers, oral histories, photographs, plat maps and yearbooks.

Wisconsin Historical Society
<www.wisconsinhistory.org/genealogy>
A search here covers more than 3 million records at once, including indexes to birth, marriage and death records, plus obituaries, biographies and photos. Scroll down the page for links to other resources, including Civil War records and local history and biography articles. Consider yourself lucky if you have Wisconsin kin: This website is truly among the very best state sites for genealogy research.

WYOMING

Wyoming Newspapers <newspapers.wyo.gov>
Search and view more than 800,000 newspaper pages, including newspapers published in Wyoming between 1849 and 1970. The site continues to add digitized papers. ■

Contributing editor **Rick Crume** has found ancestors living in 23 US states.

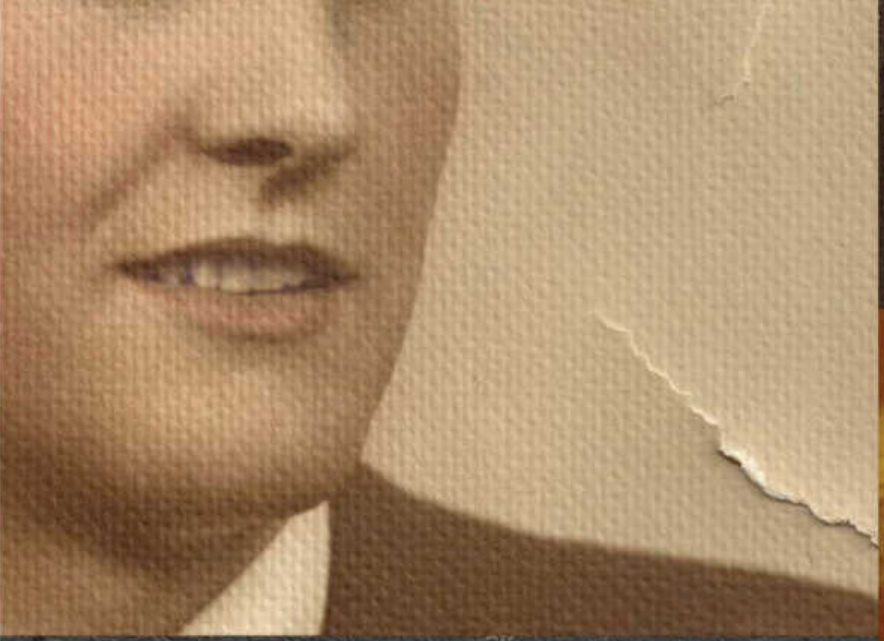










PHOTO Rx

Don't get stuck with faded, spotted and torn family photos. Learn how to digitally fix these common old-photo flaws.

BY JANET HOVORKA

IT'S ALWAYS EXCITING when a newly found old photo brings your ancestor to life and helps you share your family story. But when a torn, dirty or faded photo dulls that vintage luster, you'll need to pull some digital editing tricks from your sleeve. It's not as hard as you might think: With a little practice and free or low-cost software, you can bring your visual history back to life.

Start by digitizing the photos you want to edit. First, carefully wipe your scanner glass according to the manufacturer's instructions so you don't wind up with dust specks all over your scans. Wear soft cotton gloves as you handle the photos to prevent fingerprints.

Scan your photos at a high resolution: 300 dpi (dots per inch) will let you print a photo at its original size; scanning at 600 dpi or higher lets you print an enlarged photo. Save each scan in JPG or TIFF format. Finally, save a copy to edit, so the original scan stays intact—scratches and all.

I fixed fading, spots and tears on these photos using Picasa **<picasa.google.com>**, Google's free, easy-to-use desktop software that also helps you organize and share photos. Other software, such as Adobe's Photoshop Elements **<www.adobe.com/products/photoshop-elements.html>**, works similarly. Follow along and see how to digitally leave your family pictures in better shape than when you found them.

MORE ONLINE

Free Web Content

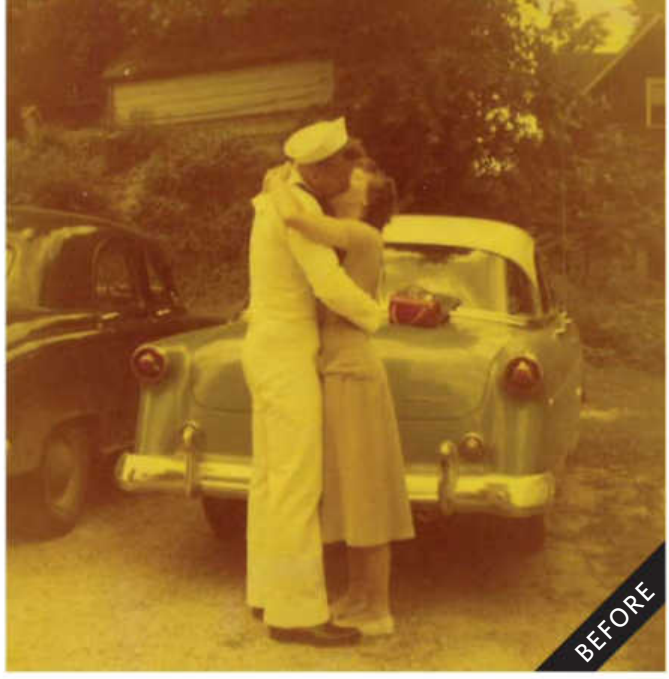
- Comparing Picasa and Windows Live Photo Gallery **<familytreemagazine.com/article/quick-guide-picasa-vs-windows-live-photo-gallery>**
- Podcast: Photo-editing for genealogists **<familytreemagazine.com/article/episode68>**
- Organizing digital photos **<familytreemagazine.com/article/easy-digital-photo-workflows>**

For Plus Members

- Edit gravestone photos for readability **<familytreemagazine.com/article/toolkit-grave-transformations>**
- Q&A: Digitizing Photo Negatives **<familytreemagazine.com/article/now-what-positive-outlook>**
- Four ways to use a document scanner for genealogy **<familytreemagazine.com/article/document-scanners-for-genealogy>**

ShopFamilyTree.com

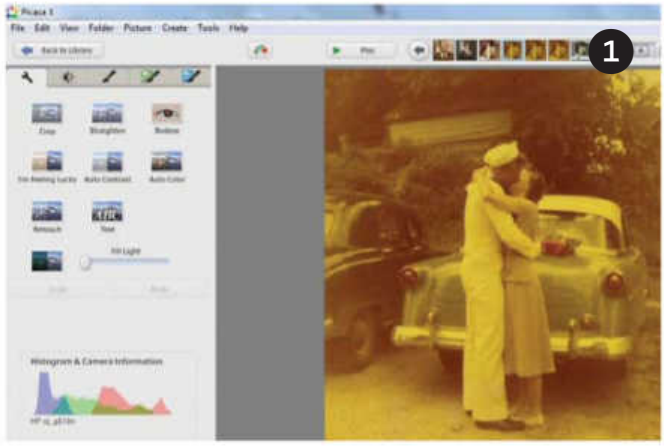
- *Photo Rescue* e-book **<shopfamilytree.com/photo-rescue-digital-download-w6457>**
- *How to Archive Family Photos* **<shopfamilytree.com/how-to-archive-family-photos>**
- Photo Preservation Kit **<shopfamilytree.com/photo-preservation-kit>**



TRUE COLORS

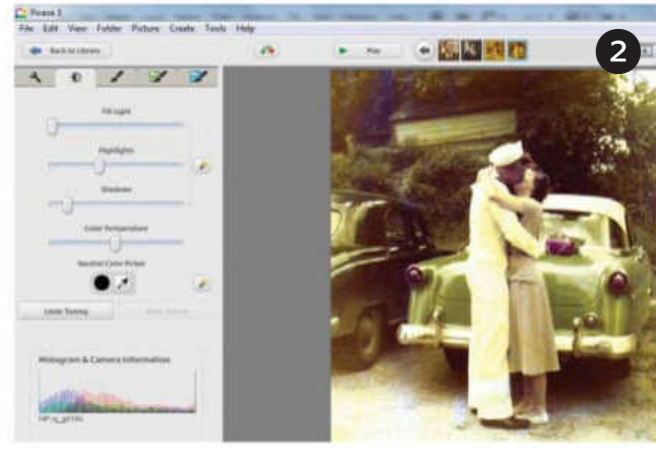
Old color photographs can become discolored as their yellow, magenta and cyan inks fade. They may take on a strong red hue or greenish yellow tint, like this photo from my in-laws' engagement. Automatic color correction, an option in most photo-editing software, is perfect for fixing this type of overall color shift.

1 Look in the Basic Fixes menu (signified by a wrench icon) and select Auto Contrast and Auto Color to see what the software will automatically do to correct the problem. If you like what you see, save the image. That's it!



TIP: Picasa creates a copy of your edited photo and moves the original to a hidden subfolder called ".picasaoriginals." To keep both versions together in the current folder, use File>Save a copy when you've finished editing. The edited version will have *-1* added to its original name.

2 If the auto settings don't turn out quite right, the color sliders on the Tuning tab (with a half-light, half-shaded sun) offer more control. They let you adjust Fill Light (to lighten dark areas while preserving other areas), Highlights (to lighten the image overall), Shadows (to darken the image overall) and the Color Temperature (to make an image warmer or cooler). You may have to experiment. For this image, I used Color Temperature to warm up the image and take most of the green out.



3 The Neutral Color Picker tool lets you even out the color tones of a picture. Click the eyedropper, then click again on a part of the photo that is a neutral color: whites, greys or blacks. This tells the software which color ink has faded so it can correct the whole photo for that color. Once I did this, my mother-in-law's cute pink purse really showed up on the back of the car.

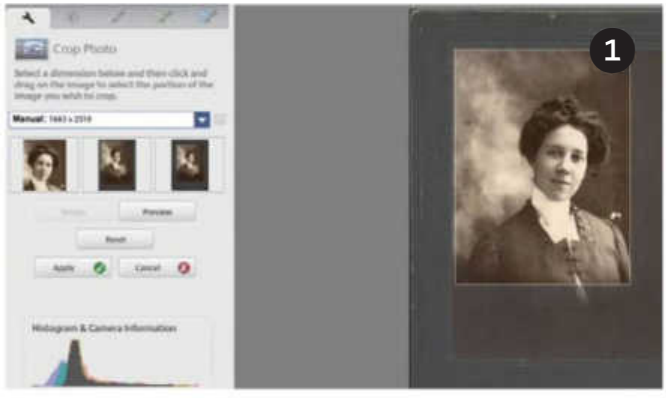




SPOT REMOVER

Spots or blemishes might result from water damage, rust (especially on a tintype) or dirt, or the image layer flaking off. My great-grandmother's photo has dark spots and image loss. You can easily fix small spots like this using a tool that lets you copy a tiny portion of the image to paste over the spot.

1 First, I used the Basic Fixes menu to crop the image. You'll save editing time if you can crop out some of the damage without losing important parts of the image.



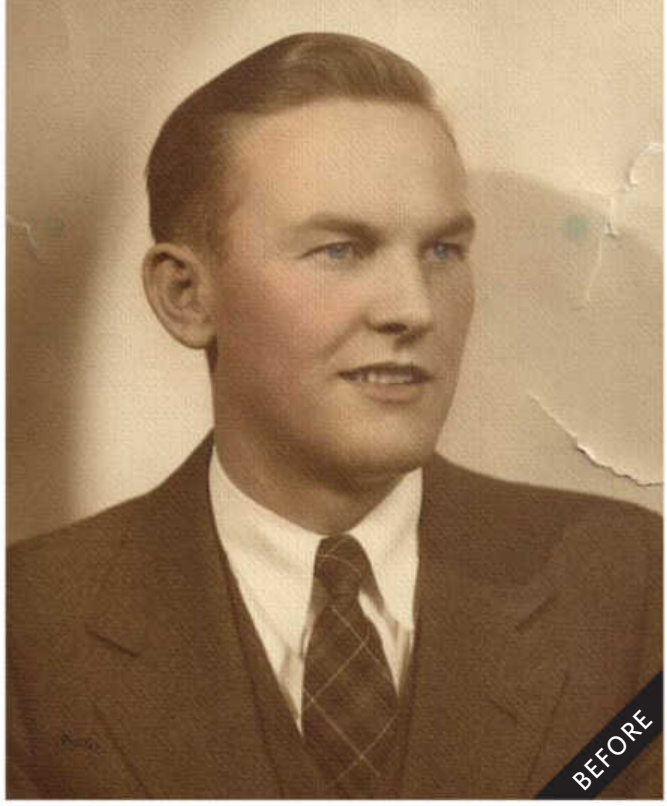
2 Next I focused on the damage by her left shoulder. Because the surrounding area is solidly colored, I used the Retouch tool to copy part of the background and paste it over the damage. First, zoom in on the spot and set the Brush Size using the slider. Click on the damage. Then as you move the brush over the image, you'll see a preview of what an area would look like pasted over the damage. When you find a good match, click to paste it. (This process is reversed in Photoshop Elements, which calls this the Clone tool: You press the Alt key as you click on an undamaged area to copy it, then you click the damaged area to paste the copied selection.)

You can digitally leave your family pictures in better shape than when you found them.



3 With the same tool and a smaller brush size, I removed the tiny white specks in my great-grandmother's hair and the spot on her forehead. Finally, I clicked the Basic Effects tab (indicated by a paptbrush icon) to give the image a sepia tint.

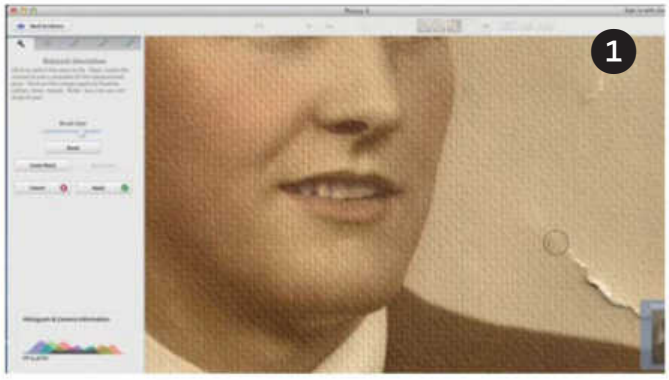




RIP-OFF ARTIST

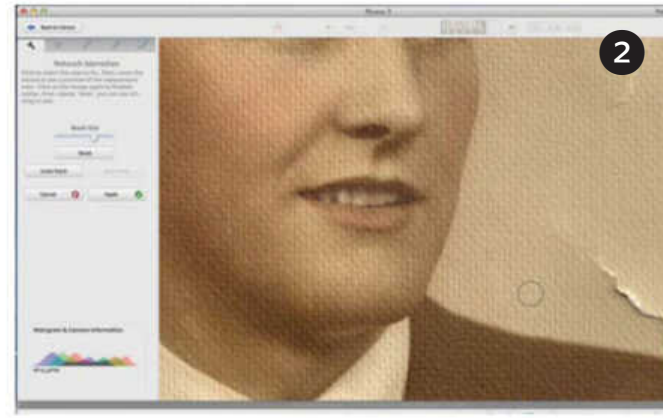
Years of too much loving and handling have damaged this photo of my grandfather as a young man. The textured paper makes it challenging to restore, but the job is still doable using the same Retouch tool.

1 Working with shadows and texture can get tricky. Zooming in on the area and setting the Retouch tool brush size appropriately can help. A larger brush may be better for blending large areas, but a smaller one works for areas of delicate shading. Here, I used a relatively large size to select a part of the tear (if you decide your brush size is too big, you can use the Cancel button to cancel the selection).

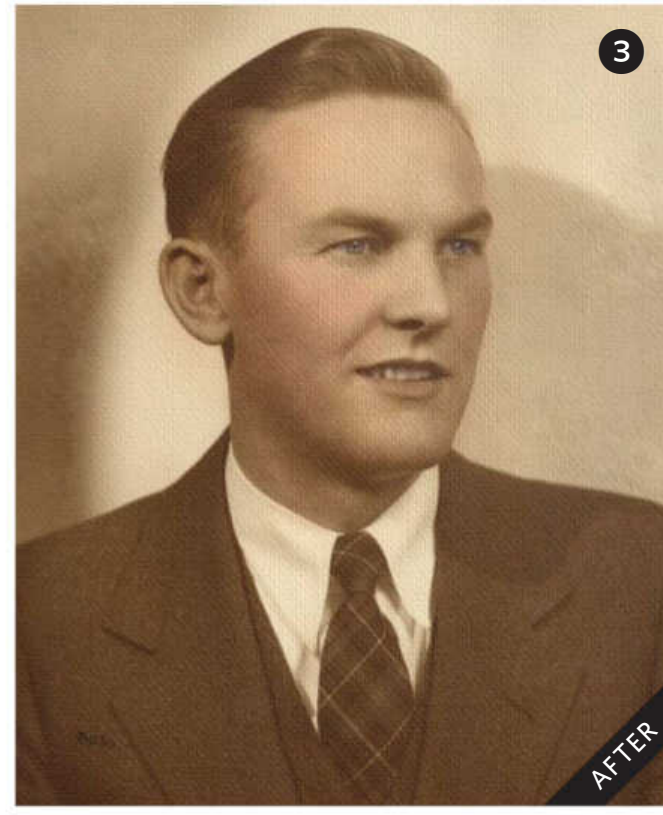


TIP: Scan your old photos in color—even the black and white ones—to capture subtle tones.

2 Move the brush around the background to find an area that matches the color and texture pattern of the torn area. Click to cover the selected part of the tear.



3 Select the next section of the tear and repeat the previous steps. Take your time with the retouching tool, and don't be afraid to use the Undo Patch button if a pasted area doesn't look right. ■



Janet Hovorka is cofounder of the family tree chart design company Family Chartmasters **<www.familychartmasters.com>** and created the kids' book series Zap the Grandma Gap **<www.zapthegrandmagap.com>**.

WORKBOOK

Special Censuses

BY SUNNY JANE MORTON

EVERY DECADE SINCE 1790, the federal government has taken a census of US residents. Its population schedules are core genealogical records, among the first you use to find your family. But there's a lot more to the federal census than just population schedules.

Several US censuses included extra lists detailing certain populations. Depending on the year, you might learn details about the recently deceased, slaveholders and the enslaved, military veterans and their widows, farmers, manufacturers, Indians, the disabled, and those in institutions or prisons.

The chances of a given ancestor fitting one of these qualifications may seem small, but if you're researching at least one US line between 1810 and 1940, it's worth looking for the unique information special schedules provide. They can enhance your knowledge of your relative's economic well-being, occupation, health, military service and more. What you learn also may provide clues to point you to additional information in the records of cemeteries, prisons, county homes, hospitals and the military.

Though not all schedules survive, many that did are available online. Some were distributed back to individual states or to any archive that would take them, making them more difficult to locate. This guide will familiarize you with special censuses, the information they contain and how to find them.

Mortality schedules

For decennial censuses from 1850 to 1900, enumerators logged deaths that occurred in the year preceding the census date of June 1. Some deaths outside that time frame were reported, too. The resulting mortality schedules survive for some portion of at least 75 percent of states for 1850 to 1880, as well as the 1885 state/territorial censuses. While mortality schedules didn't capture every death, they still represent a strong nationwide cross-section in the days before death records were generally created.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** Mortality schedules requested the deceased person's name, gender, age, color, widow(er) status, birthplace, death month, occupation, cause of death and length of illness. In 1850 and 1860, this may include enslaved African-Americans, who otherwise don't typically appear in censuses. In 1870, parents' birthplaces were added. The 1880 schedule also noted where a disease was contracted and length of residence at that place.

■ **ACCESS:** Start your search in Ancestry.com's subscription database of 1.6 million records from mortality schedules **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8756>** (it's also on HeritageQuest Online **<www.heritagequestonline.com>**, which your library might offer). Ancestry.com has an overlapping index for 1850 to 1880, without record images, at **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3530>**. FamilySearch.org **<www.familysearch.org>** and Findmypast **<www.findmypast.com>** have 1850 mortality schedules.

MortalitySchedules.com **<www.mortalityschedules.com>** has a directory to indexes or transcriptions by county. Original schedules are scattered across state repositories (see **<www.census.gov/history/pdf/mortality.pdf>** for details) and the Daughters of the American Revolution library **<www.dar.org/library>**. Look for microfilmed records at the Family History Library (FHL) by doing a Places search of the FamilySearch Catalog **<www.familysearch.org/catalog-search>**. Enter the state and check the Census or the Vital Records category. Order microfilm to view at a FamilySearch Center near you.

Indian censuses

American Indians were generally excluded from the US federal census before 1860, and in 1860 and 1870, enumerated

only when they didn't live on a reservation. The 1890 census enumerated all Indians on the population schedules, but most of these are lost, except for the Cherokee Nation population schedule. But in some years, enumerators gathered additional information on them in special schedules.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** In 1880, a Special Census of Indians was taken in unsettled areas and on reservations in California and the territories of Washington and Dakota. A two-page form for each family lists the tribe, reservation and household members with Indian and English names, age, gender, relationships, marital and tribal status, language(s) spoken and work, health, literacy and property ownership.

Beginning in 1900, censuses counted Indians regardless of where they lived. In 1900 and 1910, special Indian schedules noted tribal affiliation (for self and parents), mixed blood percentage, whether polygamous, US citizenship status, and whether living in a movable or permanent home.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs conducted annual censuses, though spotty, from 1885 to 1940. While not taken concurrently with population censuses, the annual Indian census rolls are similar in content to other special schedules. Data may include English and Indian names, age, birth date, gender and relationship to head of household. After 1930, the rolls also give the degree of Indian blood, marital status and more.

■ **ACCESS:** Search the 1880 Special Census of Indians on Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2973>**. Originals are at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) **<archives.gov>**.

The surviving Cherokee Nation (Indian Territory) population schedule is published in *The 1890 Cherokee Nation Census Indian Territory (Oklahoma)* by Barbara L. Benge (Heritage Books). Look for special Indian schedules in the 1900 and 1910 US censuses at the end of the county's population schedules, or grouped together at the end of the state's population schedules. You'll need to browse in online collections. If you don't find them, check the same places on microfilmed censuses at major research libraries.

Search several Indian Census Rolls on Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1059>** and HeritageQuest Online. You also can access these rolls from NARA.

Many surviving special census schedules have been indexed and digitized, and are now available online.

Agricultural schedules

The early United States was a land of farmers. Starting with the 1840 census, the government assessed national production on agricultural schedules: which crops and livestock were being raised, where and by whom. Though some schedules were destroyed after statistics were compiled, agricultural schedules survive for 1850 to 1880 and an 1885 territorial census. They offer rich details on farmers' livelihood during a time of dramatic change in the business of growing food.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** Schedules for 1850 and 1860 list farmers and plantation owners who produced at least $100 in farm goods annually. In 1870 and 1880, they listed farmers who planted on at least three acres and/or produced $500 or more in farm goods. Landowners, tenant farmers and sharecroppers weren't distinguished on the schedule until 1880.

Schedules in 1850, 1860 and 1870 list the owner/manager/agent, acreage (improved and unimproved), value of property and equipment, and the amount, value and description of livestock and produce. In 1880, you'll learn statistics on the farm's paid labor force. This makes schedules of interest to descendants of those who ran farms *and* those who worked on them, if you know for whom your ancestor worked.

■ **ACCESS:** Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1276>** and HeritageQuest Online have some indexed images of agricultural schedules. If your ancestor's locale isn't included in these sites, try running a web search with the state, county, year and keywords *census "agricultural schedule."* This might turn up originals at a state repository or university library. NARA also has some schedules on microfilm; see a list at **<archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation/index.html#mpubs>**. If you end up browsing

FAST FACTS

■ **AVAILABLE SCHEDULES:** agricultural schedules (1850-1885); defective, dependent and delinquent schedule (1880); Indian schedules (1880, 1900-1940); industrial and manufacturing schedules (1810, 1820, 1850-1880); mortality schedules (1850-1885); slave schedules (1850 and 1860); social statistics schedules (1850-1870); Civil War veterans schedules (1890), Revolutionary war pensioner census (1840)

■ **JURISDICTION WHERE KEPT:** primarily at National Archives, with a few at state, regional, private or university archives

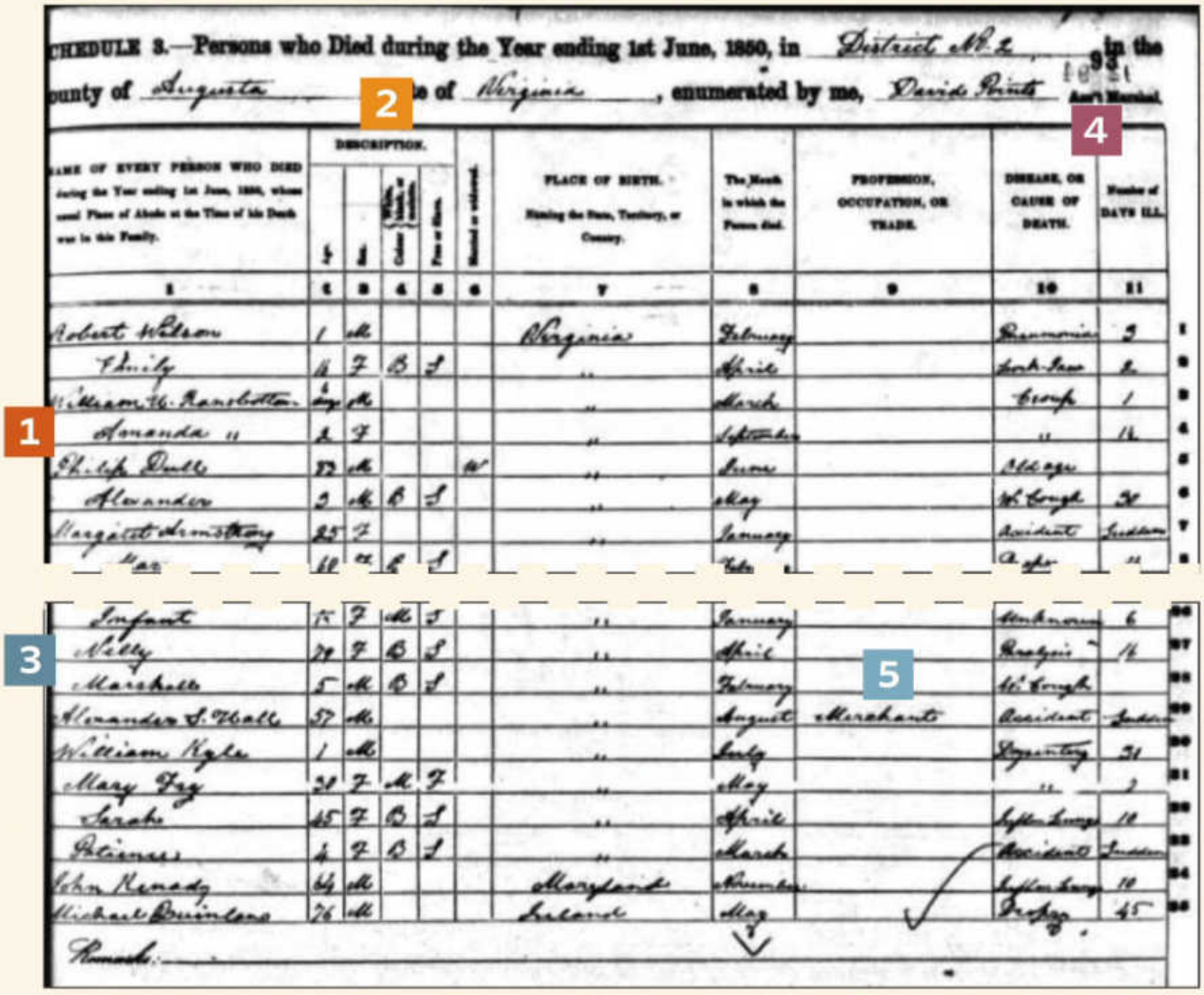
■ **ONLINE SEARCH TERMS:** *[name of schedule] + US census + year + place*

■ **FIND IN THE FAMILYSEARCH CATALOG:** Search by Place, and then select a Census option from the list of results to see whether a nonpopulation schedule exists for that place and year.

■ **ALTERNATE AND SUBSTITUTE RECORDS:** varies depending on type of schedule

AT A GLANCE:

1850 MORTALITY SCHEDULE



SCHEDULE 3.—Persons who Died during the Year ending 1st June, 1850, in District No. 2, in the County of Augusta, State of Virginia, enumerated by me, David Pratt, Ass't Marshal.

NAME OF EVERY PERSON WHO DIED during the Year ending 1st June, 1850, whose usual Place of Abode at the Time of his Death was in this Family.	DESCRIPTION. Age	Sex	White, Black, or Mulatto	Free or Slave	Married or widowed	PLACE OF BIRTH. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	The Month in which the Person died.	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE.	DISEASE, OR CAUSE OF DEATH.	Number of DAYS ILL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Robert Wilson	1	M				Virginia	February		Pneumonia	2
Emily	6	F	B	S		"	April		Scarlet Fever	8
William W. Randolph	4 mos	M				"	March		Croup	1
Amanda "	2	F				"	September		"	14
Philip Dodd	72	M			W	"	June		Old age	
Alexander	3	M	B	S		"	May		Whooping Cough	30
Margaret Armstrong	25	F				"	January		Accident	Sudden
" Mar "	11	M	B	S		"	"		Apoplexy	"
Infant	1	F	M	S		"	January		Unknown	6
Polly	70	F	B	S		"	April		Paralysis	14
Marshall	5	M	B	S		"	February		Whooping Cough	
Alexander S. Hall	57	M				"	August	Merchant	Accident	Sudden
William Kyle	1	M				"	July		Dysentery	21
Mary Fry	21	F	M	F		"	May		"	2
Sarah	45	F	B	S		"	April		Typhus Fever	10
Princess	4	F	B	S		"	March		Accident	Sudden
John Kennedy	64	M				Maryland	November		Typhus Fever	10
Michael Brinlong	76	M				Ireland	May		Dropsy	45
Remarks.										

1 Indented first names with ditto marks indicate this person has the same surname as the person listed above. Deaths were listed in household order, so these individuals are likely from the same family.

2 Note the deceased's age at death, gender, race, free or slave status, married or widow status and birthplace.

3 The 1850 population schedule doesn't name enslaved individuals, but they're named here in the mortality schedule. Only thee slaves' first names are shown; they didn't have legal surnames.

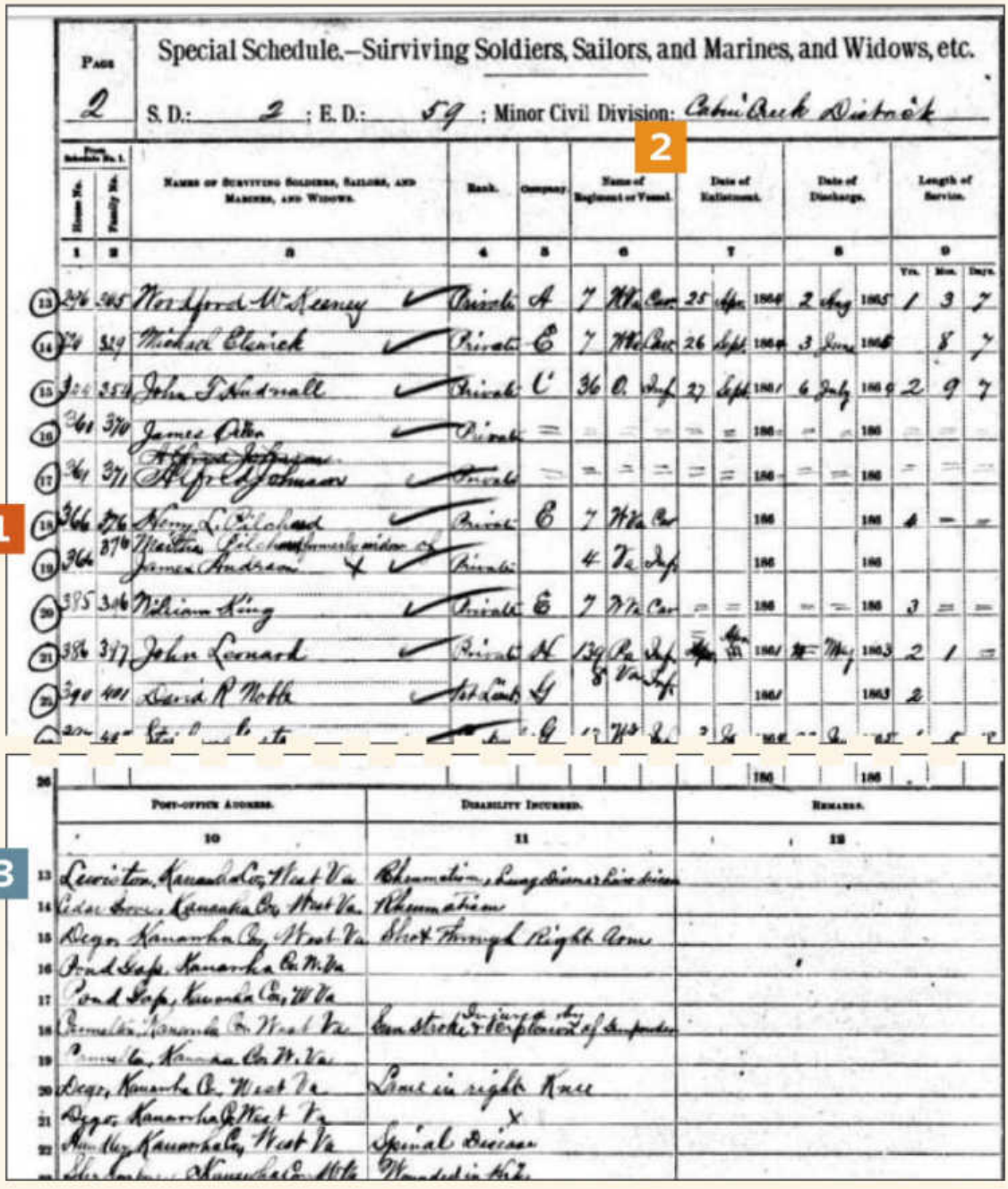
4 The deceased's month of death, cause of death and number of days ill are listed.

5 Alexander Hall died from a sudden accident. His is the only occupation noted on the page; perhaps he was a well-known businessman. For these reasons, look for a report of his death in local newspapers.

CITATION FOR THIS RECORD: Virginia, Augusta County, 1850 US census mortality schedule. "U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885," digital images, Ancestry.com (http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 11 August 2015).

AT A GLANCE:

1890 VETERANS SCHEDULE



Special Schedule.—Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows, etc.

Page 2 — S. D.: 2 ; E. D.: 59 ; Minor Civil Division: Cabin Creek District

Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names of Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows.	Rank.	Company.	Name of Regiment or Vessel.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
13	345	Nordford McKeeney	Private	A	7 W Va Cav	25 Aug 1864	2 Aug 1865	1	3	7
14	349	Michael Elswick	Private	E	7 W Va Cav	26 Sept 1864	3 June 1865		8	7
15	354	John F Kendrall	Private	C	36 O. Inf	27 Sept 1861	6 July 1865	2	9	7
16	370	James Otha	Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	371	Alfred Johnson	Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	376	Henry L Pilchard	Private	E	7 W Va Cav			4	—	—
19	376	Martha Pilchard formerly widow of James Anderson	Private		4 Va Inf					
20	376	William King	Private	E	7 W Va Cav	—	—	3	—	—
21	377	John Leonard	Private	H	13 Pa 8 Va Inf	1861	May 1863	2	1	—
22	401	David R Noble	1st Lieut	G		1861	1863	2		
23	402	Stiles [illegible]	[illegible]	G	12 W Va [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Post-office Address.	Disability Incurred.	Remarks.
10	11	12
13 Lewiston, Kanawha Co, West Va	Rheumatism, Lung Disease Liver disease	
14 Cedar Grove, Kanawha Co, West Va	Rheumatism	
15 Dego, Kanawha Co, West Va	Shot Through Right Arm	
16 Pond Gap, Kanawha Co, W Va		
17 Pond Gap, Kanawha Co, W Va		
18 Pemelia, Kanawha Co, West Va	Gun Shot Wound in Left Thigh & Explosion of Shell on Left Leg	
19 Pemelia, Kanawha Co, W Va		
20 Dego, Kanawha Co, West Va	Loss in right Knee	
21 Dego, Kanawha Co, West Va	X	
22 Mundy, Kanawha Co, West Va	Spinal Disease	
23 Glen Ferne, Kanawha Co, W Va	Wounded in Hip	

1 The home and family number refers to the 1890 population schedule, which mostly doesn't exist. The number still may be useful: Line 18 lists veteran Henry L. Pilchard. The next line is likely his wife, as she has the same home and family number, and surname. She's listed as the former widow of another soldier, so she remarried to Henry Pilchard.

2 This census was taken 25 years after the Civil War ended. Rank, company, regiment or vessel, dates of enlistment and discharge and length of service may be imprecise or missing.

3 The line number from the top half of the page is repeated here, with the person's post office address, service-related disabilities and additional remarks.

CITATION FOR THIS RECORD: West Virginia, Kanawha County, 1890 US census veterans schedule. "1890 Veterans Schedules," digital images, HeritageQuestOnline.com (http://www.heritagequestonline.com: accessed 11 August 2015).

unindexed schedules, keep in mind they're arranged by state, then county, then city or township.

Manufacturing and industry schedules

Seven censuses taken in the 1800s collected data on manufacturing or industrial firms that produced goods of a minimum value. Data—and what's survived—vary by year.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** In 1810, enumerators asked three simple questions about the nature, value and amount of goods, but most of these schedules were lost. In 1820, schedules added the business location, capital invested, machinery used and number of employees.

In 1850, 1860 and 1870, businesses with greater than $500 in annual production were listed on industry schedules. The same questions were asked each year: name of business and business owner; amount, kind and value of products; capital invested; nature of raw materials, facilities and machinery; average number of male and female employees and their wages. (Look up the schedule entry for an ancestor's employer, if you know who it was.)

The 1880 manufacturing schedule asked similar questions about raw materials, labor, machinery and products for industries like mining, mills, brick and lumber production, food processing plants, textile producers, iron and steel, shipbuilding and fisheries. There's also industrial data in the 1885 state/territorial censuses for the states of Florida, Nebraska and Colorado, and the territories of New Mexico and Dakota (not every state participated in this census).

■ **ACCESS:** Surviving data for the 1810 agricultural census is included with the 1810 population schedules. You can browse for these in federal census records on websites such as Ancestry.com or FamilySearch.org, or on microfilm.

Original schedules for 1820 are on NARA microfilm series M279 (the Toolkit, right, lists a printed index). Some schedules for 1850 to 1880 are on Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest Online. These may be in the same databases as the agricultural schedules noted above. The 1885 census records for all areas except Dakota Territory are on microfilm at NARA.

Slave schedules

In 1850 and 1860, Southern states and Washington, D.C., submitted schedules of slaves; New Jersey did in 1850 as well. These schedules list slaveholders and information about each enslaved person. Though slaves aren't named, they may be able to help you identify a family's slaveholder.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** Slaveholders are listed in the same order as on the population schedule. While population schedules don't indicate who owns slaves, the 1860 census lists a person's personal property value, which included slaves. A white person with a relatively high personal property value in 1860 may appear as a slaveholder in the slave schedule. The slave schedule may indicate whether multiple slaveholders or a trust was involved in "ownership."

TOOLKIT

Websites

- **1890 Veterans Census** <www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/1890_veterans_census.html>
- **Ancestry.com** <ancestry.com>
- **Censuses of American Indians** <www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/censuses_of_american_indians.html>
- **FamilySearch.org** <www.familysearch.org>
- **HeritageQuest Online** <www.heritagequestonline.com>
- **MortalitySchedules.com** <www.mortalityschedules.com>
- **National Archives: Charts and Forms for Genealogy** <archives.gov/research/genealogy/charts-forms>
- **National Archives: Federal Nonpopulation Schedules, 1850-1880** <archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation/reference-report-1850-1880.pdf>
- **National Archives: Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940** <archives.gov/research/census/native-americans/1885-1940.html>
- **National Archives: Nonpopulation Census Records** <archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation>
- ***Prologue* magazine: The Special Enumeration of Union Veterans and Widows** <archives.gov/publications/prologue/1996/spring/1890-census-2.html>
- **US Census Bureau: Nonpopulation Records** <www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/other_resources/nonpopulation_records.html>
- **USDA Census of Agriculture: Census Publications** <www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications>

Publications and Resources

- *The 1890 Cherokee Nation Census Indian Territory (Oklahoma)* by Barbara L. Benge (Heritage Books)
- *The Census Book: A Genealogist's Guide to Federal Census Facts, Schedules and Indexes* by William Dollarhide (Heritage Books)
- *Finding Answers in U.S. Census Records* by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Matthew Wright (Ancestry Publishing)
- *Indexes to Manufacturers' Census of 1820: An Edited Printing of the Original Indexes and Information* compiled by the National Archives (Bookmark)
- *Your Guide to the Federal Census for Genealogists, Researchers and Family Historians* by Kathleen W. Hinckley (Betterway Books)

Put It Into Practice

1. Which of the following groups were not listed in special census schedules?
a. Those who died the year preceding the census
b. Immigrants not yet naturalized
c. Civil War veterans and their widows
d. Native Americans living on reservations

2. Name at least three classes of people included in the 1880 DDD schedule.

3. To be included in a mortality schedule, when did the person die?
a. During the year the federal population census was taken
b. The year prior to the federal population census being taken
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above

Exercise A: At Ancestry.com or on HeritageQuest Online, search in the Selected US Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880 collection for Abraham Johnson (indexed as "Abrahan"). Find him in the 1880 Agricultural Schedule for Hart County, Ga., District 1115, on line 8. Read that row and the continuing row for line 8 in the section below it.

1. Is Abraham a farm owner, renter or sharecropper (from columns 2-4) and how many acres did Abraham have under cultivation (column 5)?

2. What was the estimated value of his 1879 farm production (column 17)?

3. From the second row of data, how many milk cows (column 26), swine (column 46) and barnyard poultry (column 47) did he have?

4. Write a citation for this record.

Exercise B: Choose a family line. Using the Worksheet, choose an ancestor to look for in special census schedules. Make notes on what you find and then add the results to your family tree database.

Unfortunately, nearly all the enslaved are described only by age, gender and color (black or "mulatto") under the slaveholder's name. Only rarely will you find more data about the enslaved, such as a name, occupation or physical or mental disability. Without additional research, it's usually impossible to know whether a slave listed is really your ancestor.

Under each slaveholder's name also appears a tally for the preceding year of manumitted (freed) slaves and fugitive slaves not yet recaptured. Again, you won't know for sure if these figures include your enslaved ancestor without more research. See *Family Tree Magazine*'s slave research guide **<shopfamilytree.com/slave-ancestors-research-guide>** for resources and strategies.

■ **ACCESS:** Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest Online have the 1850 and 1860 slave schedules. See the Ancestry.com slave schedule databases at **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7668>** and **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8055>**. FamilySearch.org has the 1850 slave schedule **<www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1420440>**. Microfilmed slave schedules are at NARA. The FHL has books with slave schedules and/or indexes from various states. Check the FamilySearch catalog or search the digital books collection at **<books.familysearch.org>**.

Veterans schedules

Some censuses identified members of the military, from the 1840s column for Revolutionary War pensioners to two columns in 1930 for veterans of wars and military expeditions. But in 1890, an entirely separate veterans schedule was created. The surviving portion makes a neat substitute for the lost 1890 population schedules.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** Population schedules in 1890 identified Civil War veterans and their widows. Enumerators then transcribed their names onto veterans schedules. Only Union soldiers were supposed to be transcribed, but some Confederate veterans' names were included. They were later crossed out, but may still be legible.

Pension records, unit rosters and other military records also were used to compile the 1890 veterans schedules. The government sent follow up correspondence to veterans and took out newspaper ads requesting data, making the final veterans schedule even more complete. For each individual, you may find name, rank, company, regiment or vessel, enlistment and discharge dates, length of service, post office address, and a brief notation of any disability incurred.



TIP: Look for every family member in every available special census. Most local lists are quite short and are easy to browse.

MORE ONLINE

Free Web Content

- Census research resources **<familytreemagazine.com/article/census-siteings>**
- Official census dates **<familytreemagazine.com/article/thatll-be-the-day>**
- Where to find US census records **<familytreemagazine.com/article/routes-to-census-records>**

For Plus Members

- HeritageQuest Online search tips **<familytreemagazine.com/article/heritagequest-online-search-secrets>**
- Researching special censuses **<familytreemagazine.com/article/special-help>**
- State census records guide **<familytreemagazine.com/article/state-census-secrets>**

ShopFamilyTree.com

- *The Genealogist's Census Pocket Reference eBook* **<shopfamilytree.com/genealogists-census-pocket-reference-w8871>**
- *Smarter Online Census Searching video class* **<shopfamilytree.com/smarter-online-census-searching-video-class-u4141>**
- *Unofficial Guide to Ancestry.com* **<shopfamilytree.com/unofficial-guide-to-ancestry>**

■ **ACCESS:** The 1890 veterans schedule survives for states alphabetically from Louisiana through Wyoming, plus half of Kentucky, Oklahoma and Indian territories, and Washington, D.C. Search the schedules on Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8667>**, HeritageQuest Online and FamilySearch.org **<www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1877095>**. Libraries also may have the schedules on microfilm.

You'll find the 1840 Revolutionary War pensioners census on Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7678>**.

Defective, dependent and delinquent schedule

As part of the 1880 census, the federal government counted ailing, institutionalized and welfare-receiving US residents in the population census. If you see an ancestor with a positive answer in these columns (columns 15-20) and/or who was in a prison, poorhouse or other facility, search for him or her in a separate schedule of "defective, dependent and delinquent" classes (often called DDD schedules).

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** This schedule was meant to help the nation assess the needs of its most vulnerable. Census-takers collected data on seven separate forms. In addition to names, places of usual residence and (if applicable) institutionalization, each schedule contained the following information:

» **Schedule 2** for the "insane": whether someone was or had been institutionalized, the nature and duration of the illness, whether restraints were needed and whether the person was epileptic, suicidal or homicidal

» **Schedules 3, 4 and 5** for "idiots" (those with severe mental deficiency since childhood), "deaf-mutes" and the blind: comparable data to the above, plus causes of these conditions

» **Schedule 6** for homeless children in institutions: whether parents were deceased, guardianship status of living parents, legitimacy of the child's birth, "respectability" of the child's background, the child's criminal history, and whether blind, "deaf-mute" or an "idiot"

» **Schedule 7** for the incarcerated: status of a person's term (such as awaiting a trial or serving out a fine), reason and length of stay, and the nature of any hard labor

PUT IT INTO PRACTICE ANSWERS

1 b. 2 Any 3 of these answers: the insane, idiots, deaf-mutes, blind, homeless children in institutions, prisoners, and the poor who were living on public expense. 3 b. **EXERCISE A** 1 1 Abraham was a sharecropper with 20 acres under cultivation 2 $300 3 2 milk cows, 10 swine and 14 barnyard poultry. 4 Georgia, Hart County, 1880 US census agriculture schedule. "Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880," digital image, Ancestry.com (http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 12 August 2015).

» **Schedule 7a** for the poor receiving public aid: who was paying for the person's care; details about health, disability, sobriety and criminal background; and which (if any) family members were with the person in the institution

Because families weren't trusted to report all qualifying relatives, enumerators were supposed to ask around town about who fit the bill for DDD data. Overseers and wardens were consulted on behalf of the institutionalized.

■ **ACCESS:** More than 325,000 DDD records for 21 of the then-38 states are on Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1634>**. Some of these schedules may be in a state archive or library, with many microfilmed copies at NARA. Find the locations of surviving schedules in *Family Tree Magazine*'s free download at **<familytreemagazine.com/upload/images/PDF/DDDschedules.pdf >**.

Social statistics schedules

Community organizations and resources were described in the social statistics schedules of the 1850, 1860 and 1870 censuses. While they don't name individuals, you may find them useful for discovering details about your ancestors' towns.

■ **RECORD CONTENT:** You'll find details about churches, cemeteries, social clubs, schools, newspapers and more. Use these lists to look for records that may name your kin.

■ **ACCESS:** Most of these schedules survive. They're available at NARA and sometimes at regional and state archives. Many are available for browsing on Ancestry.com **<search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1276>**. Under Browse This Collection, choose the State and Schedule Type, Social Statistics, (if available). ■

SPECIAL US CENSUS SCHEDULE WORKSHEET

Ancestor's name_____

Ancestor birth date _____ Ancestor death date_____

Residence location(s) _____

Occupation _____

Civil War veteran or widow? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know Revolutionary War veteran or widow? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

Slave? ☐ Yes ☐ No Slaveholder? ☐ Yes ☐ No Native American ☐ Yes ☐ No

Special Census Schedule Checklist

Schedule type	Census years to search
☐ Agricultural schedules (1845-1885)	
☐ Defective, dependent and delinquent schedule (1880)	
☐ Indian censuses (1880, 1900-1940)	
☐ Industrial and manufacturing schedules (1810, 1820, 1850-1880)	
☐ Mortality schedules (1850-1885)	
☐ Slave schedules (1850 and 1860)	
☐ Civil War veterans schedules (1890)	
☐ Revolutionary War pensioners census (1840)	
☐ Social statistics schedules (1850-1870)	

Special Census Schedule Extraction Form

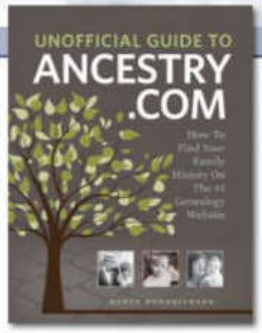
Special census searched	Year	Name (as spelled on record)	Information obtained	Source citation

shopfamilytree.com

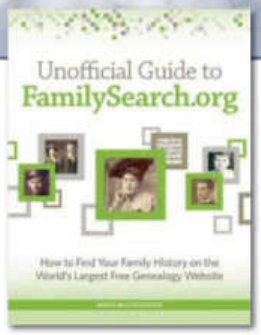
GENEALOGIST'S HOLIDAY WISH LIST



Essential Family Tree Forms Library Vol. 2
$24.99



Unofficial Guide to Ancestry.com
$24.99



Unofficial Guide to FamilySearch.org
$25.99



DNA Testing Resource Toolkit
$49.99



Genealogy Cheat Sheets: German Research, Ancestry.com & More!
$4.99-$9.99



Check the gifts YOU want and give this page to your family!

Save 15% on your next order!

Enter Code FTMDEC15

FREE SHIPPING ON US ORDERS OVER $25

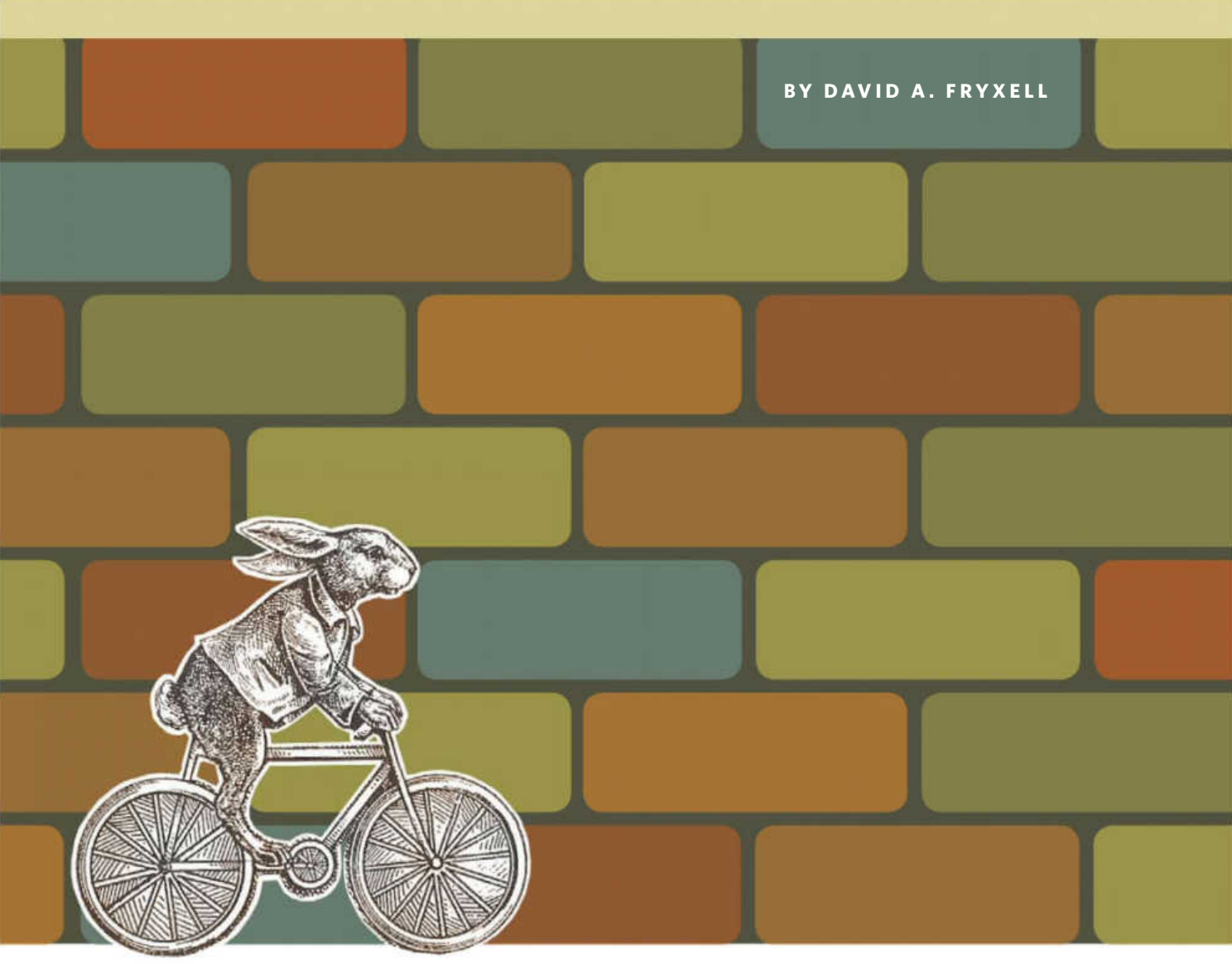
<shopfamilytree.com>

Coupon code FTMDEC15 valid at ShopFamilyTree.com through January 15, 2016. Some exclusions apply.

THE LONG WAY AROUND

That bothersome brick wall may be just a detour—not the end of your research road. We'll help you determine the difference and, if possible, navigate a new route to ancestor answers.

BY DAVID A. FRYXELL



GENEALOGISTS LOVE TO commiserate about the brick walls blocking their backward march into their families' pasts. Often these brick walls turn out to be merely detours that you can find your way around with a fresh look, different records or some sideways or "cluster" research. Other times, your brick wall proves to be a genuine dead end. After all, every family history reaches a point where you can go no further—otherwise we'd all be connected to Adam and Eve, or at least to Cleopatra and Caesar.

How can you tell when you've really hit the end of the road and it's time to stop beating your head against a brick wall? Just how far back do historical family records go, anyway?

The answers depend on the nature of your brick wall and why you can't seem to make progress in this branch of your family tree. Let's look at 10 possible ultimate brick walls, in roughly increasing order of finality, and find some potential paths around them.

1 You've run out of online records.

A few years ago, it would've seemed silly to list this as a brick wall. But we've come to expect an abundance of online records, and this convenient access has drawn even the most time-crunched people into genealogy. So it might feel like a brick wall when you can't continue tracing your tree at home in your pajamas. But even though Ancestry.com **<ancestry.com>**, FamilySearch.org **<www.familysearch.org>** and other sites have millions of historical records, many more millions are offline, on microfilm or paper at repositories. Exhausting what's available on the internet isn't a genuine dead end. Use online library catalogs and research guides to point you to resources you can access by visiting libraries, courthouses, archives and even cemeteries not yet cataloged on Find A Grave **<www.findagrave.com>**.

2 The records you need aren't (yet) available to the public.

Privacy concerns protect certain vital records (depending on the state), and the 1950 US federal census won't be released until April 1, 2022. Patience is a virtue in this case, but you may not be willing or able to wait years or even decades to discover ancestral details. Other records, such as medical or certain military records, may never be available to the public, and your connection to the individual may not be close enough to get them released to you.

This could indeed spell the end of the trail, but it's too soon to give up. First, find out about any hoops you could jump through, such as proving a relationship to the person named in the record or petitioning a court to open the records. For relatively recent ancestors, for whom censuses aren't available and whose vital records are probably still under restriction, substitute sources such as city directories, phone books, newspapers, and tax and voting lists. Ancestry.com even has a 1950 census substitute search page **<search.ancestry.com/search/group/1950census>** if you can't wait until 2022. Church records, obituaries and probate records may help replace unavailable vital records. Find city directories on sites such as Fold3 **<www.fold3.com>** and church records and probate records on FamilySearch.org, Ancestry.com and AmericanAncestors.org **<www.americanancestors.org>**.

3 You face maiden and other name mysteries.

Sometimes, you simply can't find the name you need to keep following a branch of your family tree. This is of course common with those elusive maiden names, but may also occur when any ancestor's parentage remains stubbornly unknown or unprovable. You might even suspect an ancestor's identity but can't put the pieces together, or can't tease out your ancestor with a common name from a welter of same-name individuals.

It's possible that such mysteries will never be solved, but that doesn't mean you should give up. Try all the time-tested tricks and advice about overcoming brick walls. Land, court and church records can be especially helpful in solving maiden-name and parentage puzzles. Some of these records are available on FamilySearch.org, Ancestry.com and Findmypast **<www.findmypast.com>**. Many US land records are available at **<www.glorecords.blm.gov>**. Researching the ancestor's siblings, cousins, aunts, uncles, neighbors and other associates is another effective strategy.

Still stumped? Set the problem aside for awhile—a fresh perspective might yet find the answer.

4 The records you need have been destroyed.

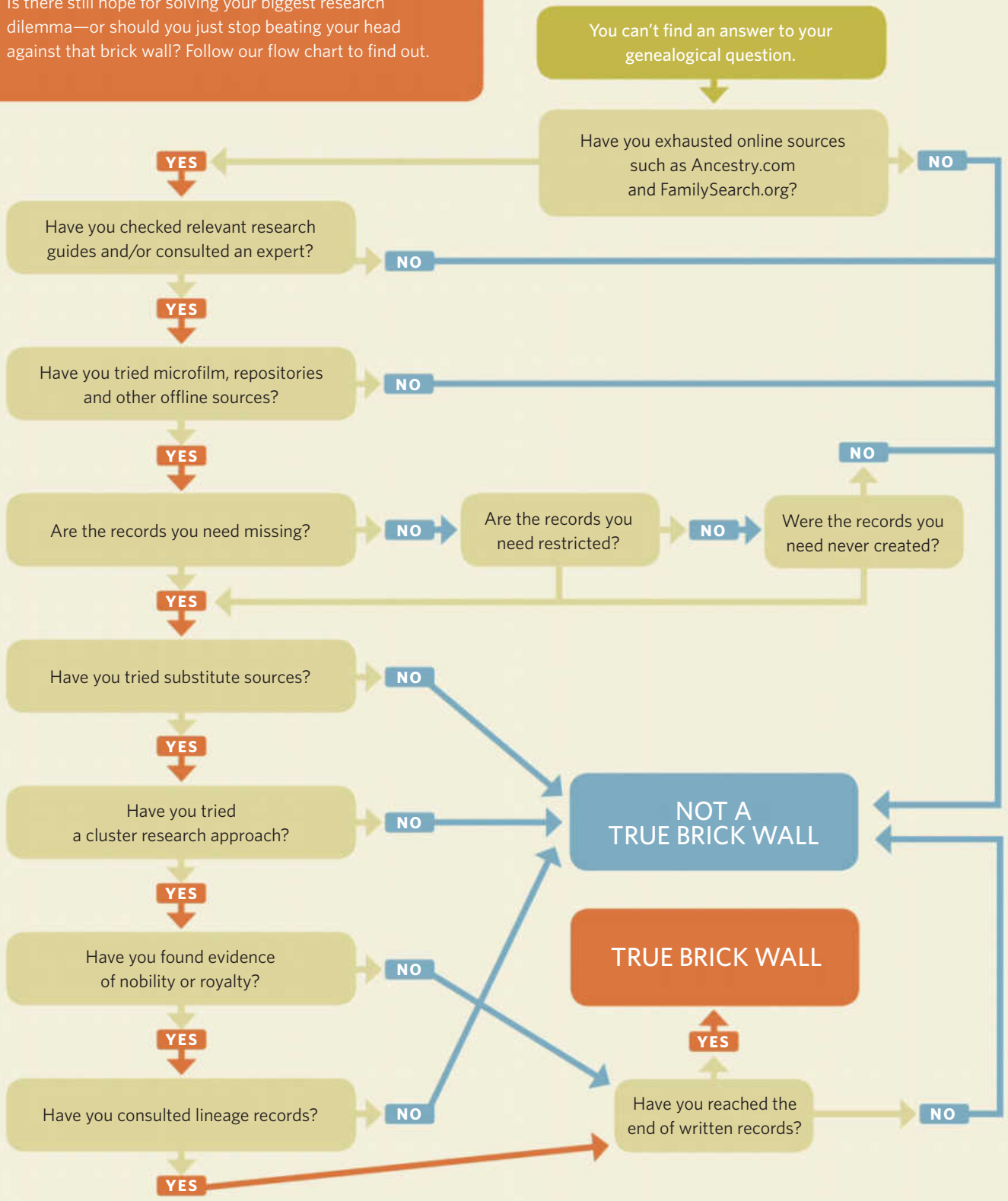
This is probably the most common cause of a true dead end, and the issue need not lie very far back in the past. If you need military records to make your case, for example, it might be crushing to learn that a 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, a branch of the National Archives **<archives.gov>**, destroyed approximately 16 to 18 million 20th-century military personnel files. Losses included most records of Army personnel discharged from Nov. 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1960, and



TIP: Even if you discover you're not at a "true" brick wall, it's fine to put the problem aside for awhile. This might give you a fresh perspective—or time for new resources to come to light.

Have You *Really* Hit a Brick Wall?

Is there still hope for solving your biggest research dilemma—or should you just stop beating your head against that brick wall? Follow our flow chart to find out.



Air Force personnel with names alphabetically after "Hubbard, James E." discharged from Sept. 25, 1947, to Jan. 1, 1964. You can read more about the fire and research workarounds at <archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel/fire-1973.html>.

The aftermath of a fire also destroyed most of the 1890 US federal census in 1921. The only surviving fragments cover a few areas of Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota and Texas. Many substitutes for the lost 1890 enumeration have been developed, though of course none can completely replace the actual census. See, for example, <search.ancestry.com/search/group/1890census>. You also can work around this gap using the 1880 and 1900 censuses, although sometimes the answers you need can be found in only 1890. State censuses taken between 1880 and 1900, or city directories, also can help fill in the gap.

A separate 1890 enumeration of Union veterans was spared. But there's a cruel twist: Nearly all of those schedules for the states of Alabama through Kansas and approximately half of those for Kentucky were destroyed prior to transferring them to the National Archives in 1943. (Fragments for some of these states were accessioned by the National Archives as bundle 198.) You can search the remaining schedules at FamilySearch.org <www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1877095> and Ancestry.com <search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8667>.

Another famous series of losses affects Irish census records: The original census returns for 1861 and 1871 were destroyed shortly after they were taken. Censuses for 1881 and 1891 were pulped during World War I, likely due to paper shortages. Worst of all, the returns for 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851 were mostly destroyed in a 1922 fire at the Public Record Office. For tips on working around these records, see <www.gov.ie/en/essays/genealogy.html>.

Aside from such large-scale destruction, the most common problem encountered in US research is "burned courthouses." Many early courthouses, especially in the South, were made of wood, and when they went up in flames, so did the records they held. Before despairing, investigate whether the records (or copies) might have been transferred to a state archive, and make sure you're looking in the right place: Changing county boundaries often meant older records remained in the parent county, where perhaps they survive.

In Europe, the long history of wars has taken a toll on records as well as the populations they recorded. Nations relatively unscathed by war since the beginning of modern record-keeping, such as those in Scandinavia, are most likely to have intact records stretching back centuries. In other countries, such as present-day Germany, record loss may be spotty; here, too, copies of destroyed records may still exist in regional archives or diocese or archdiocese repositories. Blame the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) for the loss of most pre-1650 German records.



TIP: Can't find an ancestor? Try looking for other relatives who lived in the same place. Their records may name your ancestors.

Eastern European records generally fared the worst in wars as well as from Nazi and Soviet occupation. The ever-changing map of this part of Europe may hold out hope, however, as the records you need might have been created when your ancestors' village was actually part of a different country than where it lies today and might still be in an archive there.

In short, make sure that the records you need have really been destroyed and you've exhausted all possible workarounds before throwing in the towel.

5 The specific records you need were never created in the first place.

Many beginning family historians are shocked to find how relatively recently many jurisdictions, especially in the American South, started keeping vital records. Even the US federal census, begun in 1790, leaves more than 180 years of colonial populations since Jamestown unenumerated. Other countries can prove even more frustrating: Italy didn't get around to taking a census until 1871, for example, and the enumerations before 1911 aren't very useful.

Much as with records that have been destroyed, you can often find substitutes. Tax lists and colonial censuses can stand in for early enumerations. Church records typically pick up where government vital records leave off. Start your workaround to check for these records on sites such as FamilySearch.org, Ancestry.com, AmericanAncestors.org and Findmypast.

Native American ancestors are a special case for whom many of the records we take for granted were never created until the reservation era. For tips on researching Native Americans in your family tree, see our guide (available for Plus members) at <familytreemagazine.com/article/indian-territory>.

The question of exactly when record-keeping of any sort began for your ancestral area does come up—and we'll explore in depth below.

6 The only "records" you can find are compiled genealogies.

Although we're constantly warning in these pages about the perils of assuming someone else's research is correct, sometimes you reach a point where that's all you can find about your ancestors. Colonial kin, for example, may be traced in compiled

genealogies available in libraries or online. Some of these are notorious for errors repeated as fact, such as the genealogies of southern families cranked out by John Bennett Boddie from the 1930s through the 1960s. (For more on using published genealogies, see my article from the November 2011 *Family Tree Magazine* **<shopfamilytree.com/digital-issue-family-tree-magazine-november-2011-w2163>**.)

You already know you should use these "facts" as clues to prove with original records. But what happens when the records run out and such secondhand compilations are all you can find? While continuing your quest for hard evidence, you may have to accept that you've hit a brick wall of sorts. Such secondhand pedigrees are (probably) better than nothing, so at that point go ahead and cautiously make use of them.

7 You've run out of American records.

A cruel sort of brick wall comes when the trail on this side of the Atlantic goes cold and you have yet to "jump the pond" back to records in the old country. Immigration records and passenger lists can sometimes enable you to skip over your ancestors' earliest American presence and start researching abroad. But these often don't prove detailed enough to pick up the trail in your ancestors' homelands, where you'll need to know a specific parish or village of origin.

Home sources such as letters, family papers and Bibles may help you break through. If you've exhausted all the resources of your own family, check with cousins. I once peppered my second cousin with so many questions about our mutual ancestors that she finally shrugged and said, "I might as well just send you the family Bible." In the pages of that Bible I didn't know existed was the scribbled name of the parish in Sweden I needed to jump-start my stalled research.

Failing such a breakthrough, just because you can't find any more US records doesn't mean answers don't exist abroad. Give FamilySearch.org and its ever-growing collection of global online records a shot—especially those databases you can search by name rather than browse (which requires narrowing down by dates and places). In countries with databases that can be searched without knowing a specific locality, try some best guesses and see if you get lucky. Examples include the subscription site Findmypast **<www.findmypast.com>** for the British Isles, ScotlandsPeople **<www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>**, the Norwegian archives **<www.arkivverket.no/eng/Digitalarkivet>**, the Netherlands' *Wie Was Wie* ("Who Was Who") **<www.wiewaswie.nl/en/home>**, and Denmark's Demographic Database **<ddd.dda.dk/ddd_en.htm>** and Digital Danish Emigration Archives **<www.udvandrerarkivet.dk/soegeside>**. If your ancestors left records on the other side of the Atlantic, you ought to be able to find them with perseverance and luck.

A special case of reaching the end of the trail in America, of course, is researching enslaved ancestors. While this may indeed present an insurmountable brick wall, see the January/February 2015 *Family Tree Magazine* **<shopfamilytree.com/family-tree-magazine-january-february-2015-download>** and our guides on African-American genealogy at **<familytreemagazine.com/articlelist/african-american>** for help.

8 You've reached the end of written records—at least for commoners.

As much progress as I've made with my Swedish ancestors, I know eventually I'll hit an insurmountable brick wall. Swedish church records—the oldest records generally kept for that country—were first mandated in 1688, although some parishes began keeping them as early as 1622. The oldest Swedish genealogical record of any sort is a letter from Ingeborg Jonsdotter about a donation of land to the church in 1308.

For many European ancestries, widespread recordkeeping of use to genealogists began with the Council of Trent's 1563 decree that Catholic priests should note baptisms, marriages and deaths in their parishes. This rule was widely ignored, however, requiring a papal reminder in 1595. Again, some places were early adopters; the earliest known Spanish church records date from 1307, and many Spanish parishes

MORE ONLINE

Free Web Content

- Best records for finding female ancestors **<familytreemagazine.com/article/bestrecords-for-finding-female-ancestors>**
- Beating an immigration brick wall **<familytreemagazine.com/article/now-what-beating-an-immigration-brick-wall>**
- Hiring a pro for overseas research **<familytreemagazine.com/article/now-what-hiring-a-pro-for-overseas-research>**

For Plus Members

- Piecing together the truth **<familytreemagazine.com/article/brick-wall-busters-going-to-pieces>**
- Overseas research advice **<familytreemagazine.com/article/never-say-never>**
- Secrets to genealogical success **<familytreemagazine.com/article/super-secrets-of-successful-genealogists>**

ShopFamilyTree.com

- 13 Obscure, Overlooked and Undiscovered Sources to Overcome Brick Walls download **<shopfamilytree.com/13-obscure-overlooked-and-undiscovered-sources-to-overcome-brick-walls>**
- Brick Wall Busters: Solutions to Real-Life Stumpers webinar **<shopfamilytree.com/brick-wall-busters-download>**
- *The Family Tree Problem Solver* **<shopfamilytree.com/the-family-tree-problem-solver-x3302>**

Before throwing in the towel, make sure that the records you need have really been destroyed and you've exhausted all possible workarounds.

have records prior to and shortly after 1500. In England, the earliest surviving series of public records are called the pipe rolls (after their resemblance to pipes when rolled up) of the exchequer, accounts of royal income and taxpayers initially kept by sheriffs. The oldest date from 1129 and 1130, with continuous records from 1155 to 1832. Many have been published and indexed by the Pipe Roll Society **<www.piperollsociety.co.uk>**.

An even earlier one-time enumeration is the famous Domesday Book, commissioned in 1085 by William the Conqueror. It covers landholders in 13,418 English settlements south of what was then the Scottish border. You can view it at **<www.domesdaybook.co.uk>**.

Even the most fortunate research into European ancestries of non-nobility will reach an ultimate roadblock at the beginning of written records. If you've traced your English family tree back to a landholder in the Domesday Book, you can congratulate yourself on a job well done and move on to another branch.

Those with ancestors elsewhere just might get extremely lucky and do even better. On PBS' "Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates Jr.," celebrity chef Ming Tsai's ancestors were on the only still-standing stone record (stele) in his ancestors' part of China. Using that data and ancient books, the program's researchers traced his family tree to his 116th-great-grandfather in the 27th century BC.

9 You've exhausted records of your noble or royal ancestors.

This truly is the end of the line, but it can take you back a very long way. Genealogical record-keeping of royalty is how many people trace their trees back to Charlemagne (747-814); there is even a US society of Charlemagne descendants **<www.charlemagne.org>**. If you can connect to Charlemagne, that Frankish king's proven ancestors will actually take you back to at least Arnulf of Metz, born in 582. Similarly, a project tracing the ancestors of England's King Henry II (1133-1189) goes all the way back to Fergus, king of Dál Riata, in the fifth century.

Even if you don't have royal roots, a noble ancestor can connect you to recorded lineages much earlier than the written records of common folk. For English nobility, the most reliable source is George Edward Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*, several versions of which are available online, such as **<archive.org/stream/completepeerageo01coka/completepeerageo01coka_djvu.txt>**; it traces some lines as early as the 13th century. The better-known *Burke's Peerage*, with 107 editions beginning in 1826, is online in subscription form at **<www.burkespeerage.com>**. For more about Medieval English research, see **<www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk>**.

Other countries have their own noble lineages. German nobility, for example, generally began in the eighth and ninth centuries. It's unclear, however, how often these titles were handed down by virtue of inheritance rather than at the discretion of a sovereign, at least before the 11th century.

In Asia, too, some of the oldest family trees rely on royal roots. The Japanese emperor's family claims to descend from a line dating to at least 660 BC, though this genealogy may incorporate legend along with fact. The royalty of Malaysia was said to descend from Alexander the Great, who invaded India in 326 BC.

In April 2015, *Guinness World Records* confirmed the genealogy of Confucius (551-479 BC), with 2 million descendants, as the "world's longest family tree." Royalty helped reach the record, as the Chinese sage was a descendant of King Tang, born about 1675 BC. (Apparently the Guinness folks missed the Ming Tsai episode of "Finding Your Roots.")

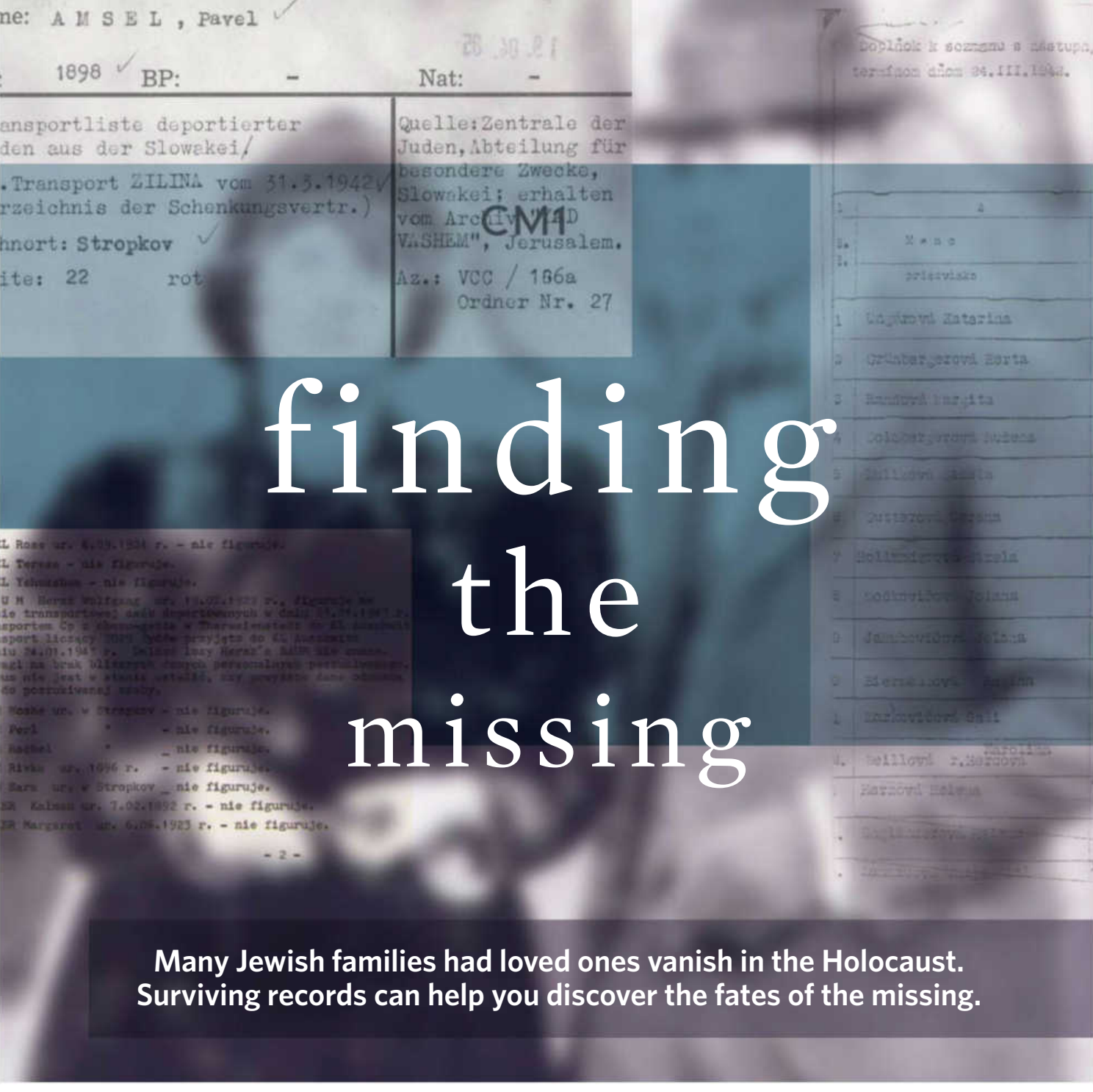
Wherever your ancestors come from, if you've exhausted their records in noble and royal genealogies, you've definitely hit a brick wall. It's OK to move on to another line—no one can call you a quitter.

10 You've reached the "begats."

Of course, there's one other possibility for extending your ancestry even further back in time, if you're a believer in the literal truth of the Bible. In 1 Chronicles, the genealogical "begats" list a lineage for Hebrew peoples all the way back to Adam and Eve. If you could prove a connection to a Biblical person, theoretically you could follow the "begats" to the beginning. How far back would that be? The Bible's internal chronology places the patriarch Abraham at about 2000 BC, and Adam is said to be Abraham's sixth-great-grandfather. But because the Bible also has the early descendants of Adam living hundreds of years, the begats go back quite a ways. In the mid-1600s, Bishop James Ussher famously calculated that Creation began around 6 p.m. on Oct. 22, 4004 BC, putting Adam's creation a few days later.

Now that's a brick wall. ■

Contributing editor **David A. Fryxell** thinks he may have traced one line of his family back to the early 14th century. Next stop: Charlemagne!



finding the missing

Many Jewish families had loved ones vanish in the Holocaust. Surviving records can help you discover the fates of the missing.

BY MELODY AMSEL-ARIELI

BETWEEN 1881 AND 1914, millions of Jews left Eastern Europe to seek religious freedom or economic advancement. They bid farewell to parents, siblings, aunts, uncles and cousins. Through the late 1930s, many of these families exchanged cards, letters and pictures across the ocean. Then, as German occupation spread across Europe, contact ceased.

If you're tracing your Jewish ancestry, especially if you have deep roots in North America, you may have lost family in the Holocaust and not realize it. When Jewish-American immigrants learned of the Nazi atrocities, many buried their grief and ceased mentioning those who perished. Their children, even if they knew enough to ask, often asked nothing. Their grandchildren, knowing nothing, asked nothing either.

Faded photographs of unfamiliar faces, yellowed letters postmarked from Poland, or chance references in family papers may reveal that relatives did indeed go missing in the Holocaust. And you may doubly despair, first for the

loss and then for the belief that you'll never be able to learn more about these lost lives. But that's not necessarily the case. Some records made during the Holocaust survived, and new records were created afterward to document the atrocities (see the box on the opposite page). Though these sources may be archived in far-flung heritage museums and Holocaust centers, many are available online. This article refers to both types of records. So it may be possible to piece together—or at least imagine—your relatives' final days using the following seven resources.

1 JewishGen

This website's **<www.jewishgen.org>** vast, free collection of information makes it a great starting point. First, place your search in historical context with the Timeline of the Holocaust **<www.jewishgen.org/ForgottenCamps/General/TimeEng.html>** and Frequently Asked Questions **<www.jewishgen.org/ForgottenCamps/General/FaqEng.html>**. Forgotten Camps **<www.jewishgen.org/ForgottenCamps>** describes the 15,000 extermination, concentration and other camps that pockmarked Nazi-held Europe.

Look for Special Interest Groups (under the Research tab) focusing on your family's region of origin, such as Hungary, Bessarabia or Belarus. The groups' sites offer history, maps, photographs, searchable databases and resource lists. The volunteer-maintained KehilaLinks **<kehilalinks.jewishgen.org>** (formerly called ShtetlLinks) memorialize select towns and villages where Jewish communities once thrived. Websites for communities under Nazi occupation, such as Stropkov, Slovakia, and Lublin, Poland, feature photos, maps, memoirs, local history and links.

If you know a little about the person you're looking for, search the site's Holocaust Database (under Databases) to scour nearly 200 datasets of survivors and victims. These collections are as diverse as Last Letters from Łódź Ghetto and Jewish Lawyers in Munich.

Also search the Holocaust Global Registry **<www.jewishgen.org/registry>**, which holds names of survivors the submitters are seeking. Submitters may be looking for family, friends or even their own identities, in the case of Jewish children hidden from Nazis. You can search for people and places, or browse an A-to-Z list of last names. You also can log in to add a survivor you're searching for (the HGR FAQ link at the bottom of the page offers instructions). In the event of a hit, you can click to contact the submitter of the information.

Other helpful JewishGen databases (accessible under Databases>Complete List of Databases) include the Jewish Family Finder, with thousands of indexed, cross-referenced ancestor names in 18,000 towns. The Family Tree of the Jewish People, a searchable collection of Jewish researchers' family trees built in partnership with Israel-based MyHeritage.com **<www.myheritage.com>**, connects those researching the same family branches.

JewishGen has partnered with Ancestry.com to make its historical records searchable on the Ancestry.com website for free. Once you know the names of those you're searching for, search for displaced person, refugee, postwar emigration and other records at **<ancestry.com/jewishgen-all>**. Ancestry.com's sophisticated search engine may make the records you need easier to find here than on JewishGen.

Records of the Lost

It helps to begin your search for missing European Jewish relatives with pre-Holocaust local records, such as birth, marriage, religious, military, tax, census and land records. Where European Jews lived before the atrocities often determined their fate and can guide your research. In some areas, Jews were incarcerated; in others, they were murdered on the spot. Some hid, fled, joined resistance groups or assumed false identities.

In parts of the Soviet Union, mobile extermination squads called *Einsatzgruppen* shot entire Jewish communities—often those in crowded ghettoes where Jews were mandated to live—and buried them in mass graves. Arrivals in extermination camps (expressly for killing), such as Sobibor and Treblinka in Poland, were murdered immediately. Jews "selected" for death in German concentration camps (designed for forced labor, prison and other purposes, though many died or were murdered), such as Dachau and Bergen-Belsen, also usually died nameless. The same applies for those worked to death in Hungarian labor camps, which the German-allied regime imposed instead of military service for Jews.

You might believe that no records of the Holocaust exist, and it's true that the SS (short for *Schutzstaffel*, a Nazi paramilitary organization) destroyed thousands of documents as the Red Army advanced and it became apparent the Allies would prosecute Nazi war crimes. But some records do survive, and they speak volumes. Rounding up, transporting and imprisoning an entire population in thousands of camps was a massive logistical undertaking, resulting in arrest and transport lists. In the Slovak Republic, a Nazi-controlled state from March 1939 to April 1945, the property of deported Jews was transferred to the government. Therefore, detailed transport lists were carefully crafted, name by name.

Sterbebucher (concentration camp death books) contain what amounts to death certificates of inmates who died in gas chambers and from other causes, particularly in Auschwitz-Birkenau. The SS took photos inside ghettoes and concentration camps, and Allied soldiers photographed liberated camps. Still more records come from witness testimony, personal accounts, family members' inquiries about missing loved ones, refugee camps and survivors' efforts to memorialize the lost.

2 Yizkor books

Yizkor books are memorial books created to commemorate Jewish communities destroyed in the Holocaust. Each volume, whether penned singly or in collaboration by relatives, survivors, descendants or family researchers, is a world unto itself. It may include a community history illustrated with sketches, hand-drawn maps and photographs of landmarks. Some memorialize town rabbis, lauding their piety, modesty and the miracles they wrought. Some feature essays describing colorful characters, holiday celebrations and day-to-day life. Some include photos (identified or not) of commonfolk like homemakers, schoolchildren, farmers and merchants. Yizkors may include copies of official documents like census records, Jewish fiscal accounts and Holocaust-era transport lists, as well.

When Arthur Kurzweil, author of *From Generation to Generation: How to Trace Your Jewish Genealogy and Family History* (Jossey-Bass), studied the Dobromil, Ukraine, yizkor, for example, he was amazed that "There was a Dobromil, it did have dirt roads and little houses." When he chanced on a photo of his great-grandfather, he was overwhelmed.

Most yizkors also describe the antisemitism, persecutions and restrictions that led to the destruction of their communities. Stories of survival, such as hiding in haylofts or beneath floors, may follow, as well as survivor accounts of postwar efforts to resume lives.

Many yizkors feature alphabetical or family-by-family necrologies. Because names faded with time, descriptions like infant, grandmother or twin sons aren't uncommon. Black-framed death notices—in effect, virtual burial plots—may list close family as well as maiden aunts, in-laws, distant cousins and any other relatives the submitter remembers who perished. These may reveal maiden names, otherwise-unrecorded newborns, and wider family connections.

Yizkors are commemorative, not archival, so they may not be easy reads. Many were pieced together by committee in folksy Yiddish, Hebrew, or other tongues. Moreover, because these volumes are rarely indexed, you'll probably need to scour them line by line and image by image for genealogical clues.

Check the contributors' names, too. Their alternately spelled or Hebraized surnames may lead to "lost" family branches. Reference to cousins who left for America, Prague or Budapest may reveal migration patterns. Unidentified photos could show family resemblances, while copies in your family album may solidify genealogical connections. And contributors or publishing committees may hold additional, unpublished material; know of others with identical surnames; or have experiences to share.

> Many Jewish-American immigrants buried their grief and ceased mentioning those who perished in the Holocaust.

According to *Where We Once Walked: A Guide to the Jewish Communities Destroyed in the Holocaust* by Gary Mokotoff and Sallyann Sack with Alexander Sharon (Avotaynu), Jews were scattered in nearly 24,000 communities across Europe prior to World War II. Yet due to the difficulty of managing a yizkor project—or because so many Jewish communities were wiped from the earth, with no survivors to tell of them—few yizkors exist. Additionally, most were privately printed in limited quantities for select groups, making them exceedingly rare.

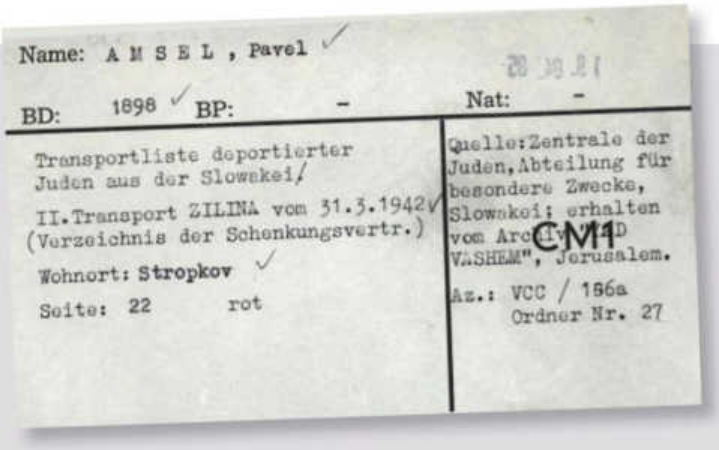
You can access many yizkor books online: JewishGen's Yizkor Book Project Database **<www.jewishgen.org/yizkor>** lists all known yizkors by location, links to those translated on JewishGen, and indicates libraries and archives worldwide with substantial collections. When looking for yizkors for your ancestors' towns, be aware that Jews in villages and hamlets usually shared the same fate as those in larger nearby towns. So they may also share the same yizkors.

JewishGen also offers a Yizkor Necrology Database **<www.jewishgen.org/databases/Yizkor>**, which indexes victims' names appearing in its translated texts, and a Yizkor Book Master Name Index **<jewishgen.org/databases/Yizkor/Names>**, which indexes all persons mentioned in the site's translated texts.

The JewishGen pages at **<www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/infofiles.html>** can help you find archival and retail sources of yizkor books, as well as translators who can help you read them. The Yiddish Book Center **<www.yiddishbookcenter.org>** in Amherst, Mass., offers copies of select yizkors for a reasonable price. The Dorot Jewish Division of the New York Public Library **<www.nypl.org/about/divisions/jewish-division>** offers free, digitized images of 650 of its 700 yizkor books **<www.nypl.org/collections/nypl-recommendations/guides/yizkorbooks>**. Some have been translated into English. The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research **<www.yivo.org>** and the Library of Congress **<loc.gov/rr/amed/pdf/YizkorBooks.pdf>** hold yizkor books you must access in person.



TIP: The recorded Holocaust testimonies cataloged in Yad Vashem's Online Film Database aren't viewable online, but you can watch them on the University of Southern California Shoah Foundation website **<sfi.usc.edu/full-length-testimonies>**.



Name: A M S E L , Pavel

BD: 1898 BP: - Nat: -

Transportliste deportierter Juden aus der Slowakei

II. Transport ZILINA vom 31.3.1942 (Verzeichnis der Schenkungsvertr.)

Wohnort: Stropkov

Seite: 22 rot

Quelle: Zentrale der Juden, Abteilung für besondere Zwecke, Slowakei; erhalten vom Archiv [illegible] "YAD VASHEM", Jerusalem.

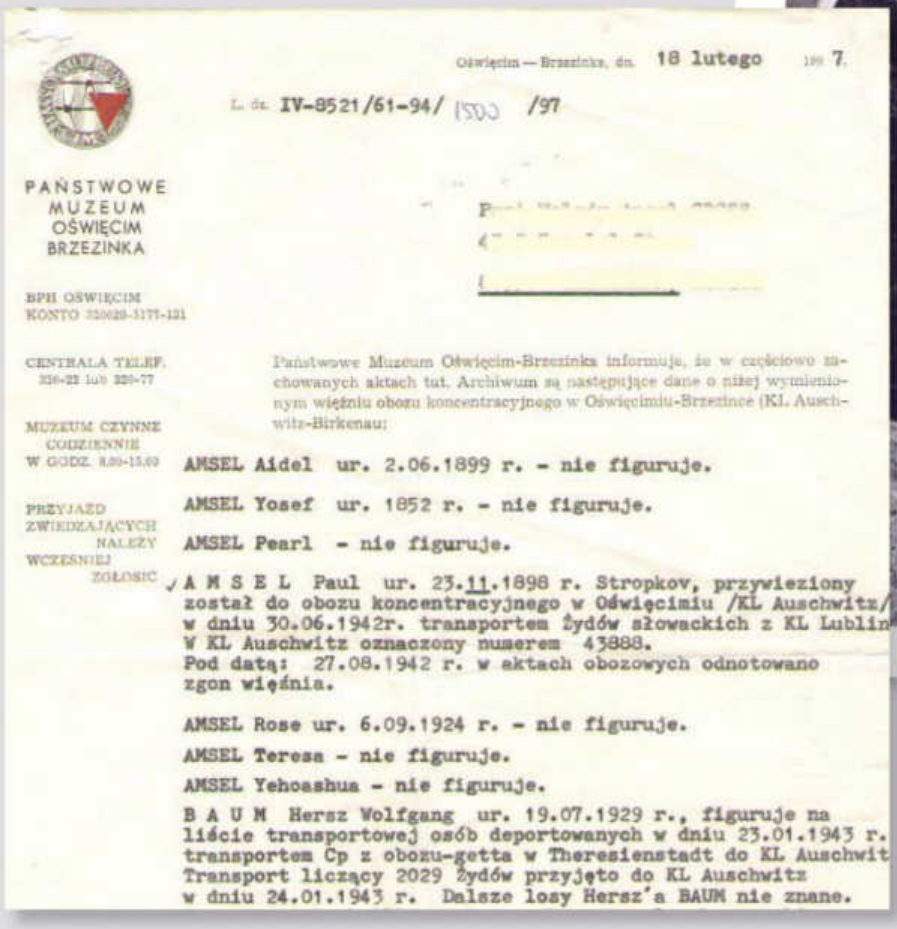
Az.: VCC / 166a
Ordner Nr. 27

CM1

According to the Central Name Index card (shown above) of the International Tracing Service at Bad Arolsen, Germany, my great-uncle Peretz (aka Paul or Pavel) Amsel, posing with his wife Miri at right, was transported from his hometown of Stropkov to Zilina, Slovakia, March 31, 1942. Records at the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum (below) show he was transported on June 30, 1942, from the Majdenek concentration camp outside Lublin, Poland, to Auschwitz-Birkenau. There, he was tattooed prisoner No. 43888. The Auschwitz-Birkenau museum unfortunately had no information on several other of my relatives, all also from the Slovak Republic.



courtesy of Rose Amsel Schwartz



PAŃSTWOWE MUZEUM OŚWIĘCIM BRZEZINKA

BPH OŚWIĘCIM
KONTO 320620-3177-121

CENTRALA TELEF. 320-22 lub 320-77

MUZEUM CZYNNE CODZIENNIE W GODZ. 8.00-15.00

PRZYJAZD ZWIEDZAJĄCYCH NALEŻY WCZEŚNIEJ ZGŁOSIĆ

Oświęcim — Brzezinka, dn. 18 lutego 19 97

L. dz. IV-8521/61-94/ 1500 /97

Państwowe Muzeum Oświęcim-Brzezinka informuje, że w częściowo zachowanych aktach tut. Archiwum są następujące dane o niżej wymienionym więźniu obozu koncentracyjnego w Oświęcimiu-Brzezince (Kl. Auschwitz-Birkenau:

AMSEL Aidel ur. 2.06.1899 r. - nie figuruje.

AMSEL Yosef ur. 1852 r. - nie figuruje.

AMSEL Pearl - nie figuruje.

A M S E L Paul ur. 23.11.1898 r. Stropkov, przywieziony został do obozu koncentracyjnego w Oświęcimiu /Kl Auschwitz/ w dniu 30.06.1942r. transportem Żydów słowackich z KL Lublin W KL Auschwitz oznaczony numerem 43888.
Pod datą: 27.08.1942 r. w aktach obozowych odnotowano zgon więźnia.

AMSEL Rose ur. 6.09.1924 r. - nie figuruje.

AMSEL Teresa - nie figuruje.

AMSEL Yehoashua - nie figuruje.

B A U M Hersz Wolfgang ur. 19.07.1929 r., figuruje na liście transportowej osób deportowanych w dniu 23.01.1943 r. transportem Cp z obozu-getta w Theresienstadt do KL Auschwit Transport liczący 2029 Żydów przyjęto do KL Auschwitz w dniu 24.01.1943 r. Dalsze losy Hersz'a BAUM nie znane.

3 US Holocaust Memorial Museum

This Washington, DC, museum **<www.ushmm.org>** holds materials acquired from private and state archives in dozens of countries and languages. Its files, some recently discovered after being forgotten in the 1940s, document roundups and transports of Jewish citizens, concentration camps, Jewish ghettos and the experiences of survivors. The museum's library holds hundreds of yizkor books in its extensive Holocaust collection.

With Ancestry.com, the museum created the World Memory Project **<ancestry.com/wmp>** to encourage volunteers to index digitized Holocaust records including Jews' ID cards, applications for postwar aid, lists of ghetto inhabitants and more. The resulting indexes are free to search at **<search.ancestry.com/search/group/USHMM_Collection>**; record images are available with an Ancestry.com subscription or from the USHMM.

The museum also documents life during the Holocaust through films, photos, manuscripts, artifacts and oral histories. These are cataloged in the museum's online Collections Search (under Menu>Research and Collections), though you'll need to access most items in person. Scroll down on the home page to access a timeline, Holocaust Encyclopedia, maps and a research guide.

Under Remember Survivors and Victims, you'll find the Holocaust Survivors and Victims Resource Center. Its searchable survivors and victims database centralizes information from its collections. You also can browse photographs from the poignant Remember Me? Project **<rememberme.ushmm.org>**, an effort to identify Jewish children displaced

Holocaust Timeline

Feb. 24, 1920 Adolf Hitler outlines the German Workers' Party program, declaring that "no Jew can be a countryman"

Jan. 30, 1933 Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany

March 22, 1933 Nazis open the first official concentration camp in Dachau, near Munich

Sept. 15, 1935 Nuremberg Laws strip Jews of citizenship

March 13, 1938 Hitler announces the *Anschluss* (union) with Austria

April 26, 1938 Order for the Disclosure of Jewish Assets requires Jews to report property worth over 5,000 reichsmarks

July 6, 1938 Jews are prohibited from trading and providing a variety of commercial services

November 9-10, 1938 During the Kristallnacht pogram, Jewish synagogues and shops are destroyed, and 30,000 Jews are arrested

Nov. 15, 1938 All Jewish children are expelled from German schools

March 15, 1939 Germany seizes Czechoslovakia

Sept. 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland

Sept. 3, 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany

Sept. 29, 1939 Germany and Russia divide Poland, leaving more than 2 million Jews in Nazi-controlled areas

Feb. 12, 1940 1,300 Jews from Stettin, Germany (now Szczecin, Poland), are deported to Lublin in occupied Poland

April 30, 1940 Nazis seal off the Łódź Ghetto in occupied Poland with 230,000 Jews inside

May 10, 1940 Germany invades France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg

June 14, 1940 Nazis occupy Paris

Sept. 29-30, 1940 SS *Einsatzgruppen* kill 33,771 Jews at the Babi Yar ravine in Kiev

April 6, 1941 Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece

Sept. 1, 1941 Nazis require German Jews to wear the yellow Star of David badge on the outside of their clothing

Dec. 11, 1941 United States enters the war in Europe

July 16, 1942 Nearly 13,000 Parisian Jews are arrested

Sept. 26, 1942 SS begins cashing in possessions of Jews from Auschwitz and Majdanek concentration camps

July 24, 1944 Russian troops liberate Majdanek

Aug. 4, 1944 Anne Frank and her family are arrested in Amsterdam and sent to Auschwitz

April 30, 1945 Hitler commits suicide in his Berlin bunker

May 7, 1945 Germany surrenders to the Allies

by the war. The center also preserves survivor testimonies, maintains the Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Holocaust Survivors (not searchable online) and offers free reference services.

4 Yad Vashem

Located in Jerusalem, Yad Vashem **<yadvashem.org>** is the world center for Holocaust research and commemoration. Its Hall of Names, a memorial to those who died in the Shoah (Hebrew for "Holocaust") contains nearly 3 million Pages of Testimony submitted by survivors, friends and family. These record individuals' names, biographical details, sometimes photographs and submitters' information. Today, these details are part of Yad Vashem's searchable Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names (accessible under the Digital Collections menu), which memorializes an estimated 4.5 million of the 6 million Jewish Holocaust victims. The names include those from personal papers and documents such as deportation and ghetto records.

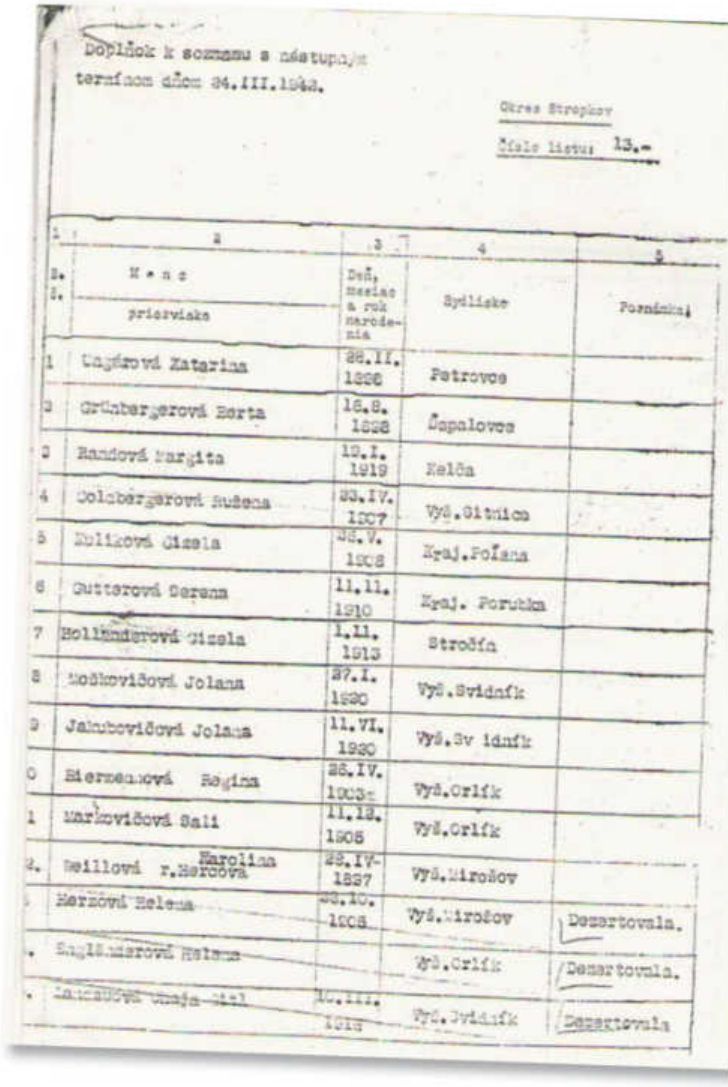
A separate Shoah Deportation Database **<db.yadvashem.org/deportation/page.html>** documents the transport of Jews from their homes to ghettoes or camps, and between camps, with data from historical research, records, legal material, survivors' testimonies and memoirs. You can search by transport with details such as departure date or places of departure or arrival (in the local language); or by the transported person's name, date of birth, or place. A How to Use the Site link offers search help.

Search the Righteous Among the Nations database (under Digital Collections) for information on Holocaust rescuers and those they helped, including children who survived by adopting false identities. The online Photo Archive, sourced from archives and private collections, is a visual testament to Jewish life before, during and after the Holocaust.

Yad Vashem's library holds more than 125,000 titles in 54 languages, much of which isn't online. You can use the Shoah Related Lists Database (also under Digital Collections) to Change the Search Profile to Documents Archive to find relevant record groups by topic, geographical area, and creator. It catalogs transport lists, personal papers, lists of partisans (fighters in the Jewish resistance), post-Holocaust survivor testimonies, and other sources from towns, ghettos, work camps and extermination camps across Europe. Once you find material in these catalogs, you can request photocopies for a fee by fax, postal mail or email.

5 International Tracing Service

Since the 1950s, the International Tracing Service (ITS) **<www.its-arolsen.org/en>**, located in Bad Arolsen, Germany, has researched and documented the fates of millions of Jews and non-Jews who suffered persecution during the Holocaust. The organization provides documentation to survivors and their family members, clarifies the fates of victims, and assists in reuniting separated families.



This March 24, 1942, list, held by Yad Vashem, names young women from Stropkov, Slovak Republic, to be transported to Poprad, a way station in the Slovak Republic. Those at the bottom noted *dezertovala* ("deserted" in Slovakian) did not appear as ordered. A second transport list originating in Poprad indicates these women were bound for Auschwitz.

You can search portions of the ITS' massive Central Name Index on the aforementioned Yad Vashem website (as well as other designated archives). ITS documents, though, aren't available online; you must request them or visit in person. Click the Inquiries by Family Members link for instructions to request information about specific individuals, at no cost. You must provide the person's name, place of birth or location before the war, and approximate age. Note that response may take months. US residents may receive quicker responses through the American Red Cross Holocaust and War Crimes Tracing and Information Center **<www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/rctrace.html>**, which manages ITS.

6 Transport and camp records

Carefully study any transport lists you find, comparing them with camp arrival records. Not all "pieces," as Jews were called, actually boarded the transports. Some failed to answer their summons or escaped, while others were added or spared at the last minute. Nor did all on board arrive at camps alive. Many en route succumbed to hunger, thirst, weather extremes, disease and despair.

Though many surviving records from concentration camps have yet to be centralized, they may be available through one of the archives already mentioned or at a museum dedicated to the camp. Keep in mind that inmates were sometimes transported from camp to camp. Try searching online for the camp name and looking for links to archival material, for example:

- **AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU:** Though nearly a million Jews died at this camp in Poland, no complete list of victims exists. Moreover, the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum's **<auschwitz.org/en>** Auschwitz Prisoners database represents only a portion of the museum's repository. Spellings of prisoners' names often vary from one document set to another. Entries from transport lists, prisoner registration cards, infirmary records, morgue records and death books may reveal prisoner's tattoo numbers, along with their dates of birth, professions and fate. You can request additional information from the Bureau for Former Prisoners through this site.
- **DACHAU:** The archive at Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site **<www.kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de/archive.html>** in Germany has a registry of nearly all its 200,000-plus prisoners, as well as survivors' eyewitness reports. The archive web page links to a form to request a search for an inmate.
- **MAJDANEK:** An estimated 150,000 people passed through this camp in Poland. The State Museum at Majdanek **<www.majdanek.eu/index.php?lng=1>** has select prisoner data from 1941 through 1944. You can request information following the instructions at **<www.majdanek.eu/articles.php?acid=109>**, stating the person's name and any other known details.

7 Survivor records

Though more than a million Jewish children perished during the Holocaust, a few survived ghettoes and concentration camps. Others hid in orphanages, convents, monasteries, or with non-Jews. Some, unaccountably, survived on their own.

Many "hidden children" assumed false identities. By war's end, however, they had lost not only their families, but also their memory of their past. Even today, many hidden children of the Holocaust, now in their later years, still search for their original names and origins. The Missing Identity website **<missing-identity.net>** invites you to browse their photographs. Perhaps you'll recognize a face or a story.

After the war, many organizations worldwide aided displaced Jewish survivors. Those included the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee **<jdc.org>**, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society **<www.hias.org/records-search>**, and the Search Bureau for Missing Relatives (which ceased operations in 2002; its records are with the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem **<www.zionistarchives.org.il/en>**).

Jewish immigrant and survivor associations, whose members originate from common places, may keep survivor lists, letters, photos and memoirs. Look for contact information in yizkor books, through the Canadian Jewish Congress Charities Committee National Archives **<www.cjccc.ca/en/cjccc-national-archives>**, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, Yad Vashem, and Jerusalem's oft-overlooked Chamber of the Holocaust **<www.ilmuseums.com/museum_eng.asp?id=147>**, which memorializes more than 1,000 communities.

You may learn the names of your great-grandparents, but not their fates. Or you may learn the fate of their village, but not their names. You may trace their steps or lose them along the way. You may find family or, unfortunately, you may find nothing. In any case, you have honored their memories. ■

Genealogist **Melody Amsel-Arieli**, an American Israeli, is the author of *Between Galicia and Hungary: The Jews of Stropkov* (Avotaynu).

MORE ONLINE

Free Web Content

- Jewish genealogy books **<familytreemagazine.com/article/jewish-genealogy-books>**
- Ancestry.com's free World Memory Project **<blog.familytreemagazine.com/insider/2011/11/03/search30000namesfromholocaustmusuemrecordsFree.aspx>**
- Jewish surname suffixes **<familytreemagazine.com/article/end-notes-jewish-naming>**

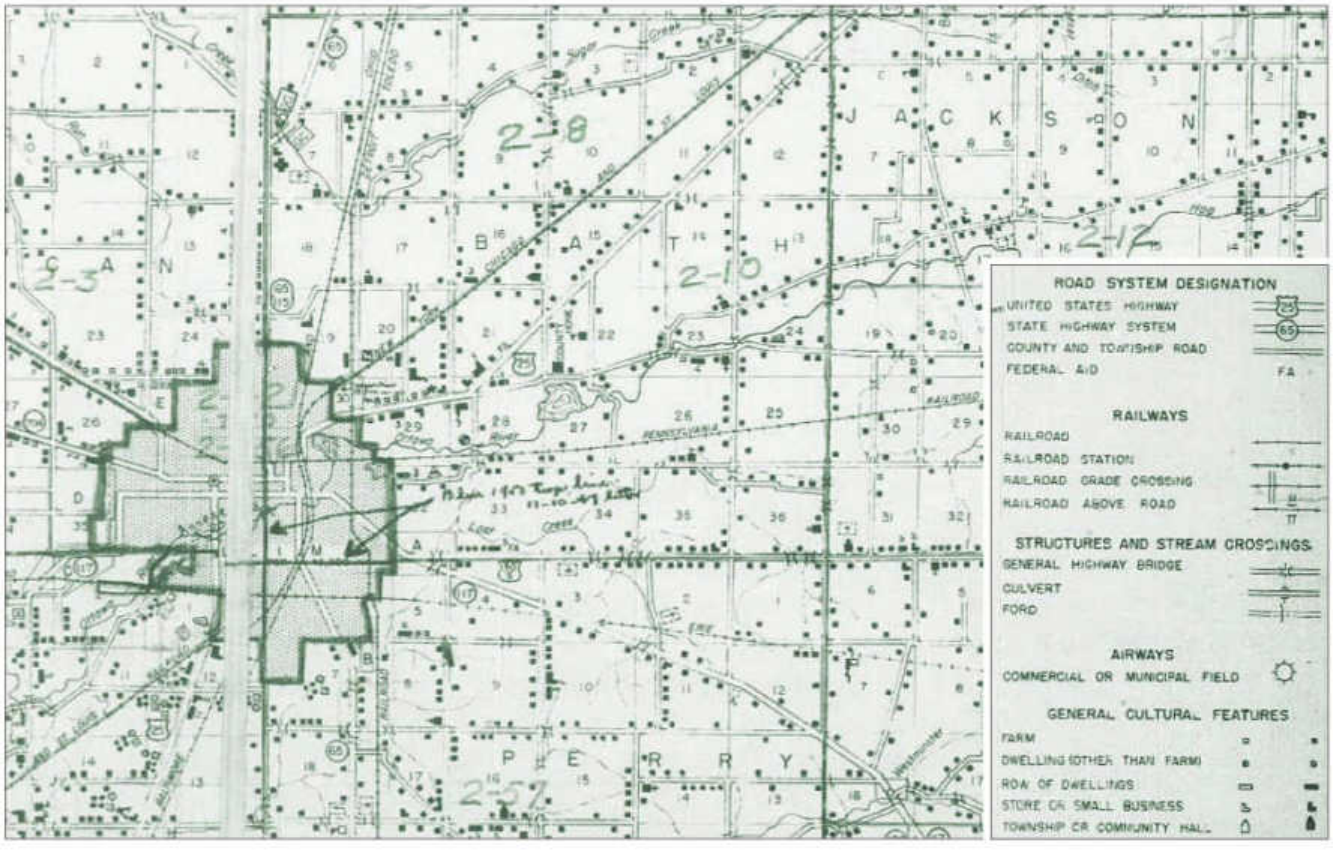
For Plus Members

- Searching for Italian Jews **<familytreemagazine.com/article/now-what-searching-for-jewish-italian-surnames>**
- Yad Vashem resources **<familytreemagazine.com/article/gone-but-not-forgotten-1>**
- Eastern European research guide **<familytreemagazine.com/article/to-the-other-europe>**

ShopFamilyTree.com

- The Many Names of Jewish Genealogy Video Class **<shopfamilytree.com/digw-many-names-jewish-geneal-class>**
- Tracing Sephardic Heritage guide **<shopfamilytree.com/tracing-sephardic-jewish-heritage-digital-download-u9176>**
- *The Family Tree Guidebook to Europe* **<shopfamilytree.com/family-tree-guidebook-to-europe-u8146>**

Enumeration District Maps



"United States Enumeration District Maps for the Twelfth through the Sixteenth US Censuses, 1900-1940," Roll 46, Ohio, Adams-Franklin 1900-1940, <www.familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1961-35063-9578-73?cc=2329948&wc=92VW-829:1077258601>

SINCE 1880, THE US Census Bureau has divided states into numbered enumeration districts (EDs) for taking the census. Each ED was sized such that one enumerator could complete a count of the population living there for that year's census. You can find ED numbers for your ancestor's hometown using the Unified Census ED Finder tool **<stevemorse.org/census/unified.html>**.

To organize enumerators' efforts, the Census Bureau created ED maps that display the boundaries and numbers of each ED. On the ED map above (from Allen County, Ohio, in 1940), ED numbers are larger and lighter than the other type on the page, and ED boundaries, which are usually along roads or railroad tracks, are in black.

ED maps are valuable companions in census research, providing a visual representation of how enumerators conducted their research.

They're also useful for genealogists, particularly when you compare them to contemporary street maps to see where your ancestor's neighborhood was and where he lived in relation to another family. Some maps, like this one, label local landmarks such as churches and schools. In addition, the size of your ancestor's ED reflects how many people lived within it, with geographically smaller EDs having a greater population than in larger EDs. In this map, the shaded area—the city of Lima, Ohio—has ED numbers 2-21 through 2-56, while EDs surrounding the city cover large swaths of land.

Most surviving ED maps are at the National Archives and Records Administration **<archives.gov>**. On FamilySearch.org, you can browse a collection of these maps from the censuses taken between 1910 and 1940, organized by state and county **<www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2329948>**. ■

Hello, Dolly!

CHILDHOOD PLAYTHINGS CAN be bridge to the past, especially when you share your favorite old toy with a 21st-century kid. You can display your favorite baby doll—and maybe even let your grandkids hold her—if you follow these preservation tips.

ASK THE ARCHIVIST

Q. How should I care for the dolls I collected as a young girl? I have several international dolls in ethnic dress, and two large, well-loved dolls. I'd like to share them with my granddaughters one day.

A. Dolls of all sizes are among girls' most often saved treasured from childhood. Small souvenir dolls were popular collectibles in the mid-19th century. Your large play dolls could be made from several different materials. It can be difficult to determine what materials were used, but you should know this information before attempting to clean the doll. Cloth, wood, ceramic, bisque, porcelain and plastics are only some of the materials often found in the heads and bodies of old dolls. Is your doll celluloid, one of the first synthetic plastics, which can be unstable and flammable? Or is it composition, a material composed of sawdust, glue, resin and other substances?

Learn more about your dolls and how to care for them by consulting a doll handbook or a local doll-collecting club. Some basic preservation rules hold true no matter what your treasures are made of. Always wear white cotton or nitrile gloves when handling the doll, as oils transferred from your hands will attract dirt and pests. Don't wet-wash the doll or clothing. Instead, lightly dust the dolls with a soft bristle brush or a vacuum with a brush attachment. If you choose the latter, use a mesh screen over the nozzle to protect the doll and its clothing from the suction.



If you want to display a doll, rotate exposure as a museum would, with a few weeks on display in an airtight glass case away from light and heat. Then move the doll to archival storage (see the next page) for three to six months. Keep storage boxes inside a closet or cabinet in the living area of your home, with consistent temperature and humidity.

Finally, don't attempt a repair that can't be undone. Find a professional conservator by talking to other collectors and searching the online directory of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works **<www.conservation-us.org/membership/find-a-conservator>** (choose Objects as a conservation specialty).

All Dolled Up

Did you know that doll collecting is one of the most popular hobbies worldwide, after collecting stamps and coins? The United Federation of Doll Clubs (UFDC) **<ufdc.org>** has more than 11,000 members worldwide and features a magazine, a doll museum in Kansas City, Mo., an annual convention, and educational resources. Contact a UFDC group in your area for information on your antique doll.

Doll Display Disaster

This beautiful handmade doll was crafted to look like my grandmother in her early 20th-century cotton eyelet dress and jacket. But unfortunately, years of display in a glass-front case allowed light and stale warm air to speed up deterioration. The cotton dress is now brown and brittle; the painted porcelain bodice, yellow. Protect your heirloom dolls by displaying them for limited periods and away from light and heat. Preserve them in an archival box for long-term storage.



Courtesy of Denise May Levenick

TIP: Making History

Write the history of your vintage doll—who gave it to you and when, your memories of playing with it, repairs made, etc.—and place a copy on acid-free paper in the doll storage box. Find more heirloom preservation help in my book *How to Archive Family Keepsakes* **<shopfamilytree.com/ht-archive-family-keepsakes>** (Family Tree Books).

Doll Storage



Store your antique dolls in an archival storage window box, available from suppliers such as Gaylord **<www.gaylord.com>** or Hollinger Metal Edge **<www.hollingermetaledge.com>**. To determine the right size box, measure your doll from head to toe and add a few extra inches for padding. Use acid-free tissue paper to cushion the doll. If the doll has a dress with a full skirt, place lightly crumpled tissue paper inside it to support the fragile cloth. Dolls with "sleep eyes" that open and close should be stored face down to prevent fatigue on the threaded weights that make the eyes work. ■

heirloom**ID** Ponytail No. 1 Barbie



Courtesy of *Antique Trader*

Many grown women today fondly remember childhood days spent dressing their Barbie dolls and styling (and restyling) their hair. Until 1959, when Ruth Handler (wife of the founder of Mattel) created Barbie, based on a German doll named Bild Lilli, most dolls looked like babies or little girls.

Marketed as a "Teen-age Fashion Model," Barbie came with a blonde or brunette ponytail and coy, side-glancing eyes. She wore a chic black-and-white swimsuit. Over the years, she's appeared in everything from a bubble-cut hairstyle (sold from 1961 to 1967) to a lab coat (Doctor Barbie debuted in 1994). Collectors call the first doll, which originally sold for $3, "Ponytail No. 1." According to *Antique Trader* magazine **<www.antiquetrader.com>**, her value now ranges from $4,000 to $9,000, depending on condition. "Mint in box" versions of Brunette Ponytail No. 1—which Mattel produced in fewer numbers—fetch top dollar.

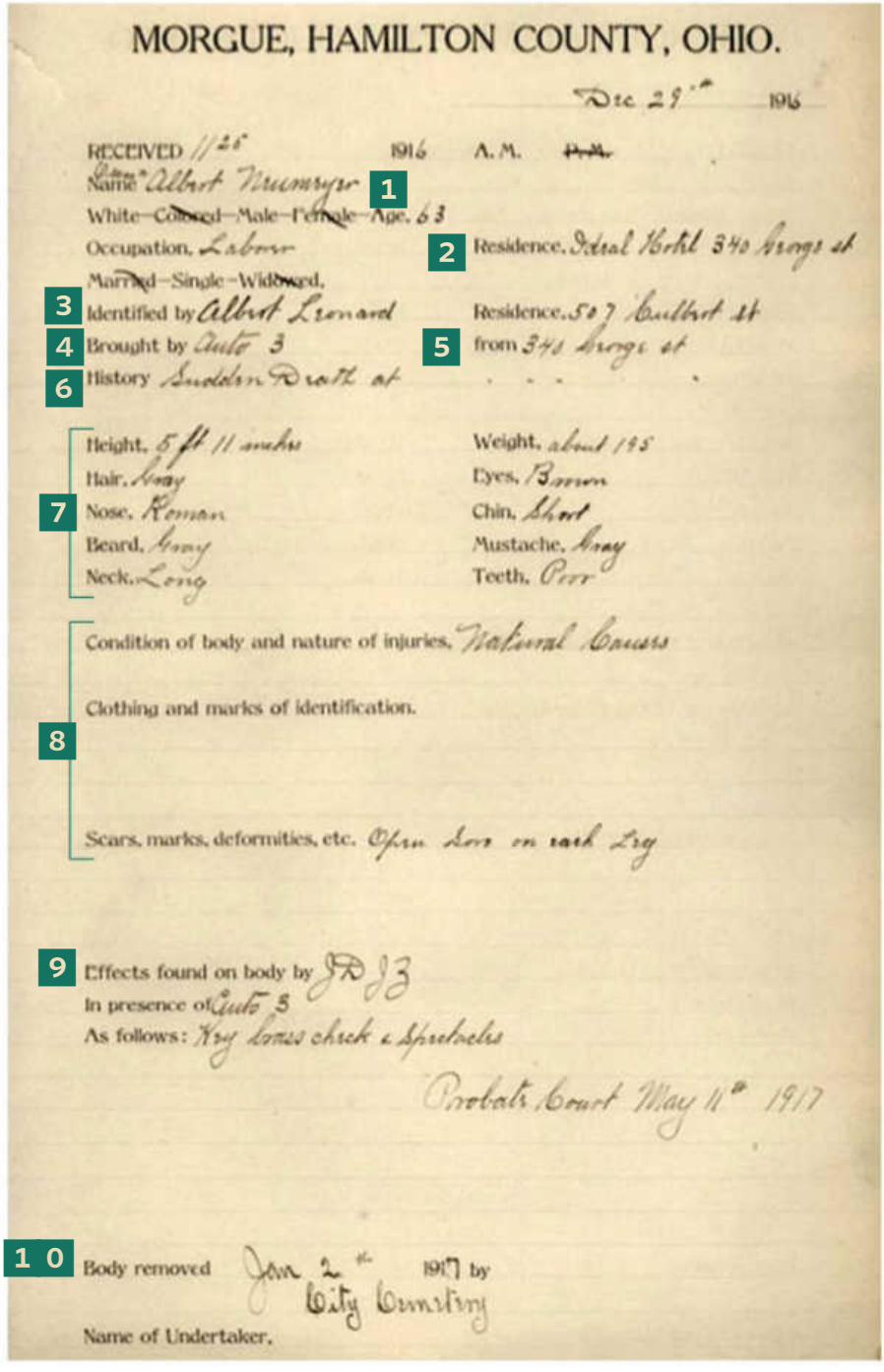
Coroner Reports

A CORONER (OFTEN called a medical examiner) is a county or town government official responsible for confirming and certifying a death. This includes overseeing the examination of a corpse or ordering an inquest into a person's death.

Not all deaths are subject to a coroner's examination. Only those of an accidental, unusual, questionable or suspicious nature are usually investigated. Although a death certificate might be issued at the time of death, a coroner's report may supersede the cause of death on the certificate, leading to the certificate being amended.

Government offices in the jurisdiction where the death occurred usually hold surviving coroner's reports, though old records may be sent to a local archive. For example, this report from Hamilton County, Ohio, is part of a collection at the University of Cincinnati Archives and Rare Books Library. Reports may be arranged chronologically, by report number, or by the surname of the deceased. Some offices have digitized and indexed their records, and even posted them online; or you might find coroner reports on on websites such as FamilySearch.org <www.familysearch.org>.

Coroner reports vary depending on the place. Genealogists often overlook them as family history sources, but these records can provide rich information about a deceased individual. They may predate death certificates in some places, offering important and otherwise unavailable clues. They also can point you to additional research leads in records of funeral homes, cemetery offices, newspapers and obituaries. ■



MORGUE, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO.

Dec 29th 1916

RECEIVED 12/26 1916 A.M.

1 Name Albert Neumeyer

White—Colored—Male—Female—Age. 63

Occupation. Laborer

2 Residence. Ideal Hotel 340 Bronge st

Married—Single—Widowed,

3 Identified by Albert Leonard Residence. 507 Gilbert st

4 Brought by Auto 3 5 from 340 Bronge st

6 History Sudden Death at

7
Height. 5 ft 11 inches Weight. about 195
Hair. Gray Eyes. Brown
Nose. Roman Chin. Short
Beard. Gray Mustache. Gray
Neck. Long Teeth. Poor

8
Condition of body and nature of injuries. Natural Causes
Clothing and marks of identification.
Scars, marks, deformities, etc. Open Sore on each Leg

9 Effects found on body by JD JJ
In presence of Auto 3
As follows: Key Loose check & Spectacles

Probate Court May 11th 1917

10 Body removed Jan 2nd 1917 by City Cemetery
Name of Undertaker.

1 The coroner might estimate the person's age. Look for other sources to confirm the date of birth and age.

2 Residential, marital and other information on the report may or may not be correct. Consult other records such as censuses, city directories, land and property records, tax records and vital records to learn more.

3 The person who identified the body, if any, is listed, along with his or her residence and, sometimes, relationship to the deceased. This is a candidate for your cluster genealogy research. Check the proximity of this person to families with the same surname as the deceased.

4 The method of transporting the body to the coroner's facility might be automobile, ambulance, wagon or other transport.

5 The location or address from which the body was transported to the coroner's facility is important if the individual didn't die at home. It could indicate an accident or other incident covered in a newspaper.

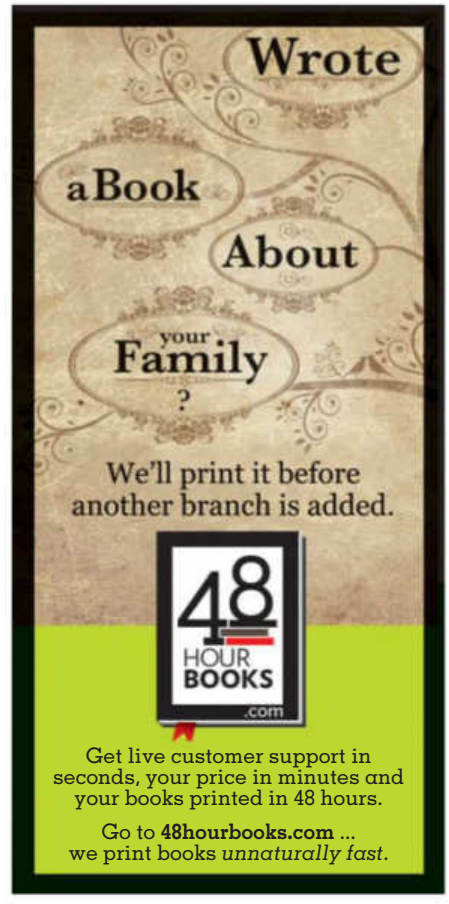
6 A physical or medical condition the decedent suffered from may be noted as a contributing factor to the death.

7 Details of the person's physical condition tell you what your relative looked like and could help you identify him or her in a photo.

8 This is the primary information about the cause of death. In the case of a murder, the report may name the person believed to have committed the crime. Documents such as police reports, newspapers and funeral home records may add to the story.

9 The coroner inventoried any personal effects found on the body. A family member usually claimed them; this person's were turned over to a probate court. Probate records may contain details about the estate distribution and family members.

10 The report notes when the body was removed from the coroner's facility and where it was taken (here, to the city cemetery). This may point to funeral home and cemetery records for more clues.



Find your German Ancestors!

Professional German Genealogist with many years of experience provides a reliable and cost-effective service in the search of your German Ancestry.

To request additional information please contact
Dr. Volker Jarren
D 79106 Freiburg,
Ferdinand-Weiss-Strasse 59
or
mail@volkerjarren.de
www.volkerjarren.de

family tree magazine PODCAST

Get genealogy advice from the experts in the **free *Family Tree Magazine* Podcast**, hosted by Lisa Louise Cooke

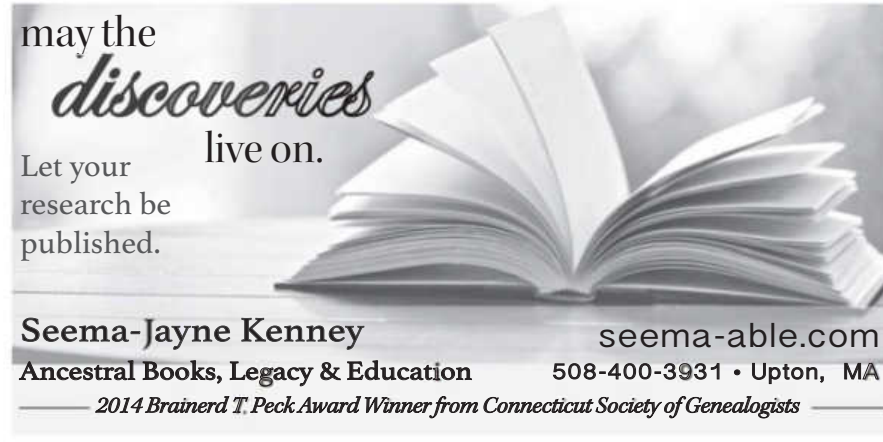
Listen in iTunes or at <familytreemagazine.com/podcast>

Is your family history too valuable or too fragile to send away in a box?

42-line

SPECIALIZING IN THE DIGITAL IMAGING OF RARE AND VALUABLE MATERIALS

42-line.com



I was able to obtain over 30 pages of my great-uncle's records from working for the WPA in Chicago. Is there a way to learn more about the projects he worked on?

A The Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum has a detailed online guide to projects of the Depression-era Works Progress Administration (renamed in 1939 as the Work Projects Administration) and other New Deal programs. The four-part guide at **<www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/resources/newdealprojects.html>** is organized by state, so you can narrow your research to Illinois and then look for WPA projects. You can also see a nationwide map of New Deal projects, including those of the WPA, at **<livingnewdeal.org/map>**. There you can zoom in to center on Chicago; clicking on any of the "pins" on the map brings up details about the specific project.

The National Archives also has an extensive collection of WPA records. You can view a summary of all the relevant holdings at **<archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/069.html#69.5>**. The Library of Congress' American Memory collection **<memory.loc.gov/ammem>** contains more than 2,500 items you can find with a simple search for *WPA*. Another good resource, accessible in part online, is the Gjenvick-Gjønvik Archives, which holds a number of original WPA documents, books and other materials

JOIN THE CLUB TODAY!

Only $59.99!

shopfamilytree.com

VIP

Become a VIP today!

Get **EXCLUSIVE** membership benefits, *plus* **BIG SAVINGS!**

Your one-year membership includes:

- 7 issues of *Family Tree Magazine*
- One-year subscription to *Family Tree Magazine Plus*
- The exclusive *Family Tree* Toolkit
- Members-only savings at ShopFamilyTree.com

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (required by Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code). 1. Family Tree Magazine 2. (ISSN: 1529-0298) 3. Filing date: 10/1/2015. 4. Issue frequency: 7 times annually. 5. Number of issues published annually: 7. 6. The annual subscription price is $36.00. 7. Complete mailing address of known office of publication: F+W Media, Inc., 10151 Carver Rd., Suite #200, Blue Ash, OH 45242. 8. Complete mailing address of headquarters or general business office of publisher: F+W Media, Inc., 10151 Carver Rd., Suite #200, Blue Ash, OH 45242. 9. Full names and complete mailing addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor. Publisher, Allison Dolan, 10151 Carver Rd., Suite #200, Blue Ash, OH 45242, Editor, Diane Haddad, 10151 Carver Rd., Suite #200, Blue Ash, OH 45242. 10. Owner: David Nussbaum, Chairman & CEO, F+W Media, Inc., 38 E. 29th Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10016. 11. Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None. 12. Tax status: Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months. 13. Publisher title: Family Tree Magazine. 14. Issue date for circulation data below: September 2015. 15. The extent and nature of circulation: A. Total number of copies printed (Net press run). Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 68,431. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 67,870. B. Paid circulation. 1. Mailed outside-county paid subscriptions. Average number of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 44,013. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 43,136. 2. Mailed in-county paid subscriptions. Average number of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 0. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 0. 3. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales. Average number of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 6,840. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 6,399. 4. Paid distribution through other classes mailed through the USPS. Average number of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 406. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 419. C. Total paid distribution. Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 51,258. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 49,954. D. Free or nominal rate distribution (by mail and outside mail). 1. Free or nominal Outside-County. Average number of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 216. Number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 852. 2. Free or nominal rate in-county copies. Average number of copies each issue during the preceding 12 months: 0. Number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 0. 3. Free or nominal rate copies mailed at other Classes through the USPS. Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months 0. Number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 0. 4. Free or nominal rate distribution outside the mail. Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 211. Number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 220. E. Total free or nominal rate distribution. Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 428. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 1,072. F. Total distribution (sum of 15c and 15e). Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 51,686. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 51,026. G. Copies not Distributed. Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 16,745. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 16,844. H. Total (sum of 15f and 15g). Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 68,431. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing: 67,870. I. Percent paid. Average percent of copies paid for the preceding 12 months: 99.2%. Actual percent of copies paid for the preceding 12 months: 97.9%. 16. Electronic Copy Circulation: A. Paid Electronic Copies. Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 1,446. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 724. B. Total Paid Print Copies (Line 15c) + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a). Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 52,705. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 50,678. C. Total Print Distribution (Line 15f) + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a). Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 53,133. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 51,750. D. Percent Paid (Both Print & Electronic Copies) (16b divided by 16c x 100). Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 99.2%. Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date: 97.9%. I certify that 50% of all distributed copies (electronic and print) are paid above nominal price: Yes. 17. Publication of statement of ownership will be printed in the December 2015 issue of the publication. 18. Signature and title of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner: Allison Dolan, Publisher. I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanction and civil actions.

<www.gjenvick.com/WPA-WorksProgressAdministration>. The teaching resource The New Deal Network <newdeal.feri.org> also has a collection of photos and documents, including the *WPA Workers' Handbook*, published by the WPA in 1936.

Q I cannot find my mother's oldest sister, born 1893, in the 1920 US census in New York. I've searched for name variants and for the households of her parents and ex-husband. Any suggestions?

A There's little more frustrating in genealogy research than an ancestor who seems to be "hiding" in the census. It sounds as though you've already tried some creative searching, but here are a few more strategies that might find her:

- Search using wild cards such as * or ?. An asterisk usually substitutes for any number of letters, and a ? stands in for one letter. How and whether these work depends on the site, though, so look for help menu instructions.
- Try a different site, which may have transcribed the census differently and may search differently. For example, if you've been using Ancestry.com, try FamilySearch <www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1488411>.
- Since you have a birth year, try searching for anyone in New York with your ancestor's first name who was born in that year (also the previous and following years). Slogging through the results may be laborious, but you'll eliminate any surname glitches that could be "hiding" her.

Still striking out? You could also try the 1920 and 1920/21 New York City directories, available via the Family History Library (film numbers 1606141-42 and 1404089-90) and online (1920) at the subscription website Fold3 <www.fold3.com/browse.php#14|h9czLWNm5wWXwTb3R>.

Even if you can't track down your aunt in 1920, you might be able to find her in the 1925 New York state census, which also is searchable on FamilySearch.org <www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1937489>. That in turn might give you the clues you need to solve your lingering 1920 mystery.

Q My husband's family's Albanian surname Tseko is incorrectly transcribed in many records. How should I cite this in my family tree?

A Transcription errors as well as outright enumeration mistakes are common with census records, and ancestors' names can be spelled any which way in these and other sources. There's no one "right" way to deal with this issue, and you're certainly free to handle it however you think best in your family tree.

Our advice, though, would be to enter this record as *Tseko*, especially since that's how it appears to read to you when eyeballing the original document. If your genealogy program has a field for details or notes about this entry, you could then elaborate with a note, such as "transcribed as Tucker." It's especially useful to keep track of this error so that you and others with whom you share your family information can locate that listing again. ■

STUMPED? ASK OUR EXPERT!

Send questions to FTMedit@fwcommunity.com or post them on Facebook <www.facebook.com/familytreemagazine>. Sorry, we can't respond personally or answer all questions.



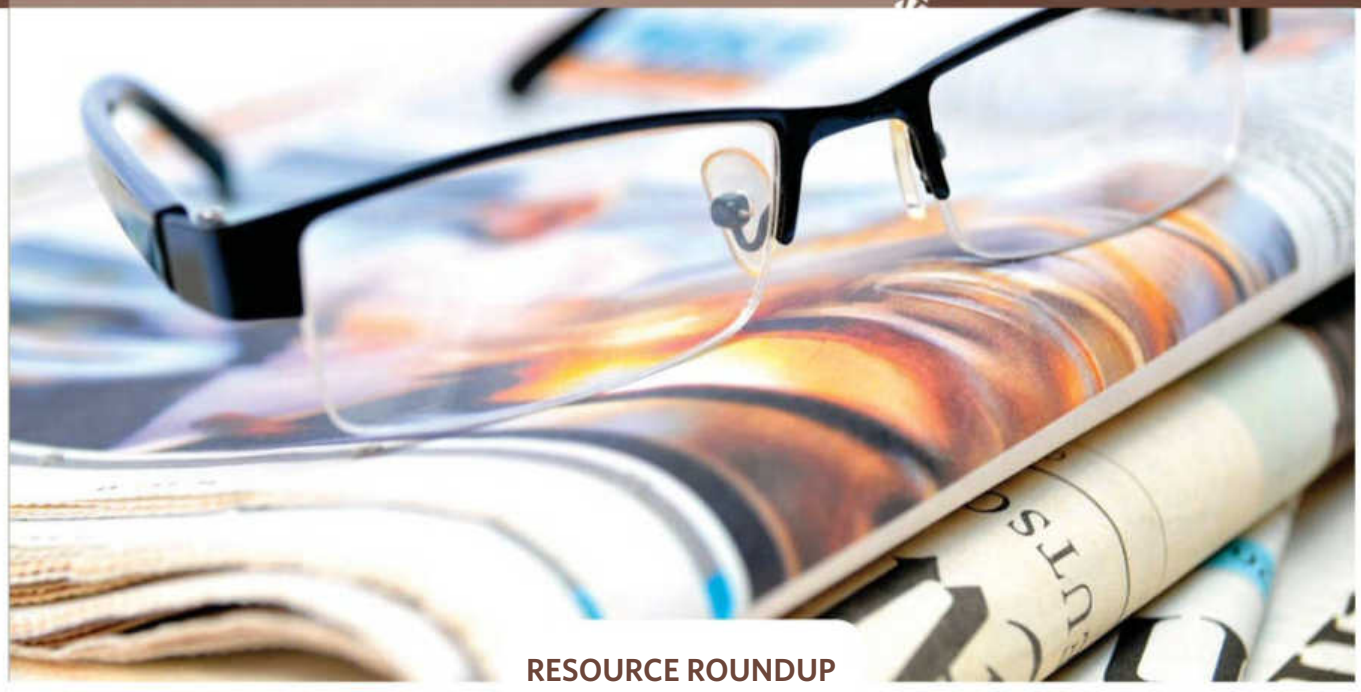
Class is in Session

Learn how to research your roots with online courses from the publishers of *Family Tree Magazine*!

- Four-week classes on genetic genealogy, Ancestry.com, FamilySearch, German roots, organizing your research and more
- Participate on your own schedule
- Small class sizes
- Experienced instructors
- Exercises designed to help you make real research progress

<familytreeuniversity.com>

FTU family tree UNIVERSITY



RESOURCE ROUNDUP

Best Online Releases of 2015

THIS YEAR SAW online launches of some potentially brick wall-busting old records. But with all the genealogy news about developments big and small—not to mention all the other news in the world—it's nearly impossible to keep track. Did you miss the word on the new collection that would solve the mystery of Great-great-grandma Emmeline's birth or tell you whatever happened to Fred, your third cousin thrice removed, after the war? These 2015 top releases are well worth a look-see for the names and places in your family tree.

Ancestry.com US Wills & Probates

<ancestry.com/will-probate-records>

This collection was digitized and indexed in partnership with FamilySearch. Coverage isn't comprehensive, but if your ancestor's record is here, you might discover otherwise-unavailable clues to maiden names, relationships and more. Try browsing if you don't find a document that should be there: Old handwriting can lead to mistranscriptions in the searchable index. In addition, the collection isn't entirely indexed. For the records that are, the index names only the primary person in a record—not the heirs or executor.

AncestryDNA Shared Matches

<dna.ancestry.com>

If you and your AncestryDNA match don't have the same folks in your Ancestry member trees, or one of you hasn't linked a tree to your test, Ancestor Circles (a 2014 release) won't help you. You might not get any New Ancestor Discoveries **<blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2015/04/02/introducing-a-breakthrough-in-dna>**, either. But if you can see who else you both match, the potential for finding common names and places grows—and if you all do have trees, elements common to all three helps you home in on the connection. See how the Shared Matches tab can work at **<blog.familytreemagazine.com/insider/2015/08/27/AncestryDNAAddsSharedMatchesTool.aspx>**.

FindMyPast Crime and Punishment Records

<search.findmypast.com/search-worldRecords/england-and-wales-crime-prisons-and-punishment-1770-1935>

Those with English and Australian roots might find interesting family history tidbits among these 1.9 million criminal records spanning 1779 to 1936. The documents from the Metropolitan Police and Prison Commission files of the UK Home Office (the British national archives **<www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>** holds the originals)

could include physical descriptions, photographs, correspondence about the case, and petitions from the person tried or from family and friends to have sentences reduced.

GenGophers.com

<gengophers.com>

This free genealogy website helps you search for and download digitized family history books from FamilySearch.org **<www.familysearch.org>**, the Allen County Public Library **<www.acpl.lib.in.us>** and elsewhere. You can search book texts or titles with an ancestor's name (try variants, too), date, place and family member's name. Search results include a "snippet" view showing your highlighted search terms, and a link to view the book. Click to see the page, search inside the book and download the book.

Mapping the Freedmen's Bureau

<mappingthefreedmensbureau.com>

Records of the post-Civil War Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands can be key for leaping the slavery hurdle. This site has an interactive map of Freedmen's Bureau field offices and hospitals, as well as "contraband" camps of fugitive slaves. Click a field office near a place your ancestors may have lived to see National Archives and Records Administration microfilm numbers of records for that office and links to any digitized versions on FamilySearch.org (which has undertaken a project to index the records). A similar map points you to Freedman's Bank records.

Mocavo Free US Census

<www.mocavo.com>

You need a Gold subscription to search across all collections and view matches on Mocavo—that is, except for US census records. Thanks to the site's acquisition by Findmypast, as of May, you can now search and view record images for the entire census, 1790 to 1940, for free at **<www.mocavo.com/1790-1940-United-States-Census/126199>**. The search isn't as sophisticated as what you get with a paid Gold membership, so try lots of name variants or browse the pages for the places where your ancestors lived. Nor can you download a record image (try a screenshot). But did we mention it's free?

MyHeritage Global Name Translation

<myheritage.com/research>

This new technology helps you overcome language barriers when searching MyHeritage.com for international relatives. "A search for *Alessandro* (Italian for Alexander) will also find Саша (the Russian form of Sasha, a nickname of Alexander), with its transliteration into the language of your search," says Daniel Horowitz, the site's chief genealogy officer. Global Name Translation is automatically applied to searches; use the Advanced Search to prioritize results from your ancestral countries by choosing life events and where each occurred.

MyHeritage.com Scandinavian Records

<myheritage.com/research/category-Denmark/Denmark> and **<myheritage.com/research/category-Sweden/sweden>**

Thanks to an agreement with the National Archives of Denmark **<www.sa.dk/en>**, MyHeritage is on a mission to digitize and index more than 120 million Danish genealogy records. That includes all available Danish censuses from 1787 to 1930 and parish records from 1646 to 1915. Much of the collection—including the 1930 census—is already online, and it'll be completed in 2016.

The 54 million Swedish church records aren't exclusive to MyHeritage (Ancestry.com and ArkivDigital **<www.arkivdigital.net>** have them, too), but help round out the Scandinavian records collection.

TIP: You might be able to access the subscription databases named here for free by visiting your local FamilySearch Center (find one at **<www.familysearch.org/locations/centerlocator>**) or library.

National Library of Ireland Irish Catholic Parish Registers

<registers.nli.ie>

Irish origins are notoriously hard to pinpoint, but it's a necessary step for finding family in Ireland's most important genealogical record group, parish records. July's much-anticipated, free online debut of 18th-and 19th-century registers from more than 1,000 Catholic parishes is a big step to making these births and marriages searchable by name. At press time, you have to browse the records by place, but we'd bet our Ahnentafels that genealogy companies are rushing to create a searchable index.

NSDAR Genealogical Research System Bible Records

<services.dar.org/public/dar_research>

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) this year added more than 40,000 family register entries from Bibles to its Genealogical Research System. Most of the records come from the 20,000 volumes of *DAR Genealogical Research Committee (GRC) Reports,* and document births, marriages and deaths, often from before official recording began. Matches to your search include the person's name, life dates and information about the source GRC report, a copy of which you can order using the DAR Library's Search Service.

» Diane Haddad

TUTORIAL

Build Your FamilySearch Family Tree

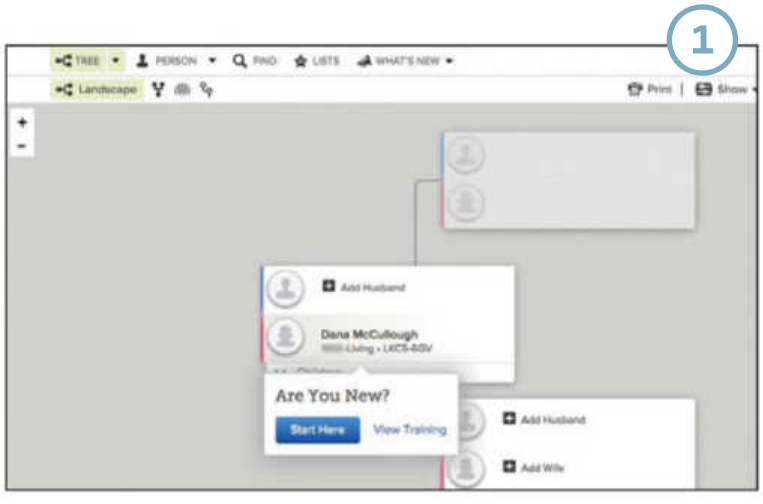
The FamilySearch.org website **<www.familysearch.org>** doesn't just provide free historical records. It also hosts the FamilySearch Family Tree, a tool that lets you build your family tree as part of a world tree, and collaborate with other researchers to add source documentation and other information.

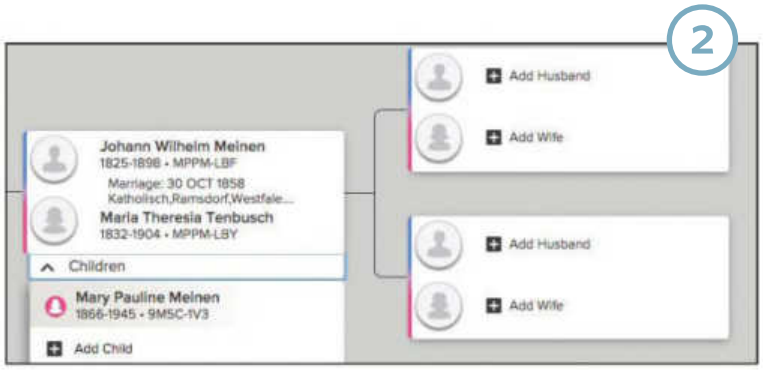
Recent updates make it easier to link people in your FamilySearch family tree to historical documents on FamilySearch.org. The tree's forms for manually adding a relative have received a mini-makeover, making the process easier and making sure a person is entered just once. You can start a tree on FamilySearch.org by uploading a GEDCOM, but if you're new to computerized tree-building, follow these steps to build your family tree manually:

1 Sign up for a free account or log in to your existing FamilySearch.org account at **<www.familysearch.org>**. After you log in, click on the Family Tree tab or go to **<www.familysearch.org/tree>**. The first time you log in to Family Tree, you'll see the option to Start Here. This tool works to automatically find your family tree, but it could take quite a while to run. Instead, click anywhere on the screen other than the Start Here button. (If you're a woman who entered your married name when you signed up for FamilySearch.org, this will be your name in the family tree. You can change this by editing your entry; more on this in Step 6).

2 In Landscape view, which looks like a pedigree chart, you can easily add ancestors. Each box provides an option to Add Husband or Add Wife. Once you add a husband or wife, you'll see an option to Add Child, as well as to add the parents of that spouse.

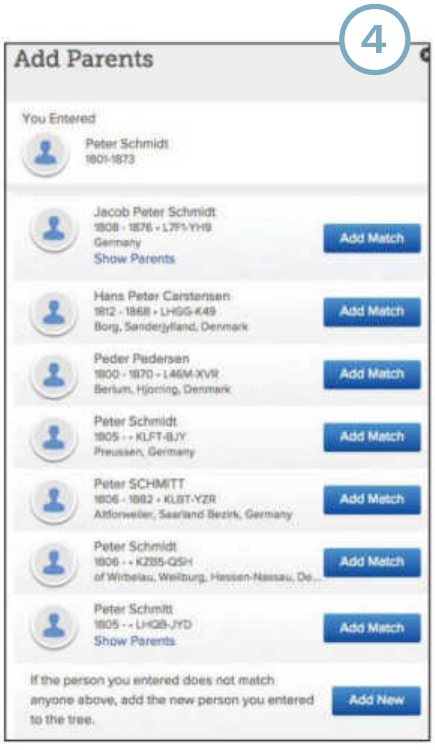
3 Click on the space for the husband, wife, child or parents you'd like to add. Depending who you're adding, you'll get a box to Add Parents, Add Spouse or Add Child. Fill in as much information as you know, starting with the first and last names, and dates and places of birth and death. This information helps FamilySearch.org find potential ancestor matches to people already in the Family Tree before adding your new person. If the person is living, select the Living option; otherwise, the







person's information will become public. Click the down arrow next to Additional Find Options to add the person's mother, father or spouse and help find potential matches. Click Next.



4 You'll get a list of people already in the tree who might match the person you're adding. Use dates, locations and any other details to determine if it's a good match. If so, click Add Match for that person. FamilySearch.org will graft the person and anyone linked to him into your tree. (Look at those folks as "persons of interest" to research further, instead of assuming the information is correct.) If no one matches, or you're not sure, click Add New to add the new person to your tree.

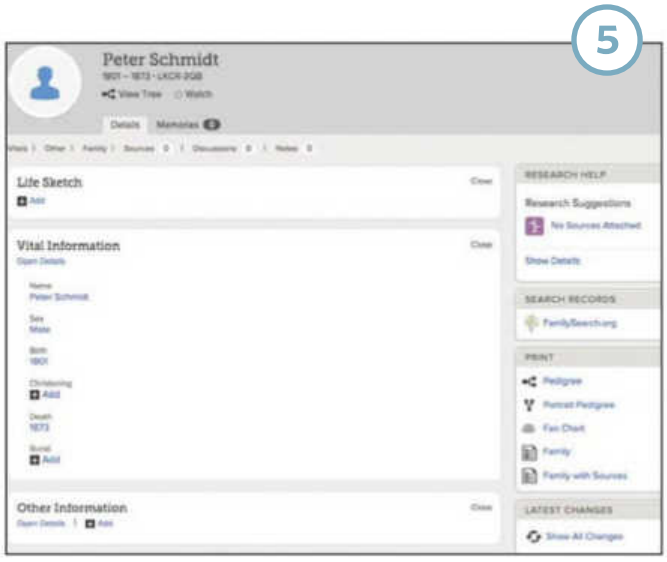
5 Typically, adding a new person puts only birth and death information in your tree. To add more details, click on the name to open a "summary card" for him, then click on the Person link in that card. On the resulting Person Details page, you can click the Add links to enter information for christening, burial, marriage, immigration, military service, occupation, and more. You also can edit a detail here by clicking on the detail and using the Edit or Delete links that appear.

Because FamilySearch.org's family trees are collaborative, anyone can edit your tree. To get email notifications when someone changes an ancestor's profile, click Watch at the top of the Person Details page.

6 You'll also use the Person Details page to cite sources for the information in your tree. Scroll down to the Sources section and click either Create a New Source (you'll enter details for the source) or Attach from Source Box (you'll select from a list of sources you've added to your FamilySearch.org Source Box, then click Attach).

7 Icons offering research suggestions may appear next to your ancestors' names in Landscape view. Click the blue Research Hint icon for links to records on FamilySearch.org that may name your ancestor. You can review the records and add them to your tree if they match your ancestor. The purple icon indicates a Research Suggestion, such as "No Sources Attached," which reminds you to attach sources for a particular ancestor. For more details on managing your FamilySearch Family Tree, see the *Unofficial Guide to FamilySearch.org* **<shopfamilytree.com/unofficial-guide-familysearch>.** ■

» **Dana McCullough**







SOFTWARE REVIEW

Heredis 2015

- **PRICE:** $29.99 ($19.99 upgrade)
- **MANUFACTURER:** BSD Concept <www.heredis.com/en/heredis-2015-for-windows>
- **SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:** Windows Vista or higher. Mac version also available.
- **DEMO/TRIAL VERSION:** <www.heredis.com/en/heredis-2015-for-windows/>
- **BIGGEST DRAWS:** slideshows, wall charts, free website for your family tree
- **DRAWBACKS:** documenting sources, viewing an ancestor's life events, reports

Ease of Use
(interface, navigation, help/tutorials)

File Management
(native files and GEDCOMs)

Charts and Multimedia
(presentation, variety, flexibility)

Documentation and Publication
(citations, reports and website publishing)

Searching
(online and within your file)

Overall Rating

=so-so =satisfactory =good
=great =exceptional

Ease of use

Heredis has a detailed user guide, four video tutorials and an online forum. But when you click Help or press F1, the program opens the user guide to page 1.

Four tabs offer multiple ways to view your data. Under the Family tab, Immediate Family clearly summarizes your data on four generations in a vertical format. The Lineage tab shows five generations and makes it easy to navigate through your family tree.

But this family tree program from France has several quirks. If you enter a date as *4 Dec 1879*, Heredis changes it to April 12, 1879. You have to enter the month first. No view shows all of a person's life events with complete dates and place names. The program and reports usually show only one or two levels of a place name. For example, Moorhead, Clay, Minnesota, appears as Moorhead or Moorhead (Clay). In Family Group Data view, hover your mouse cursor over a place to see the full name. A circle, an X and a cross replace the words Born, Married and Died on pedigree charts.

File management

You can have multiple family files open at once. Heredis is missing some key data fields, including Publisher and Citation Detail for source citations. So when you import a GEDCOM from another program, publication information gets lumped in the Repository field and page numbers end up in the Comments field. Person sources and date ranges such as "from 1893 to 1897" are lost altogether.

Charts and multimedia

Heredis lets you create attractive family tree wall charts. You can choose from ancestor, descendant and hourglass charts in many styles and with several options to customize them.

The new Photo Tool lets you do basic image editing. You can identify faces in group photos; the faces are automatically added to each person's gallery. You can create slideshows with music, though there's not a way to share them.

Documentation and publication

Heredis has only a few general source templates. Most other genealogy programs have many more templates to help you cite different kinds of sources. Heredis templates lack fields for publisher and citation detail and the program doesn't support person sources.

You can create several reports. Family group sheets can't include sources and the Print Minor Events option, still showed me only birth, marriage and death. Narrative (book-format) reports don't use a standard numbering system, but they can include sources.

Heredis makes it easy to publish your family history free on Heredis Online <www.heredis-online.com>. The well-designed family sites let others find a name in your tree and see the person's details and family tree with sources, timelines and maps. Photos show up as small images with links to contact you for larger ones. You can also publish separate photo albums on your family site. You can't create HTML reports for a website outside Heredis Online.

Searching

Heredis lets you search on multiple criteria to find someone in the family file on your computer. A new feature lets you search for your relatives in sites such as Heredis Online, Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.org and MyHeritage.com.

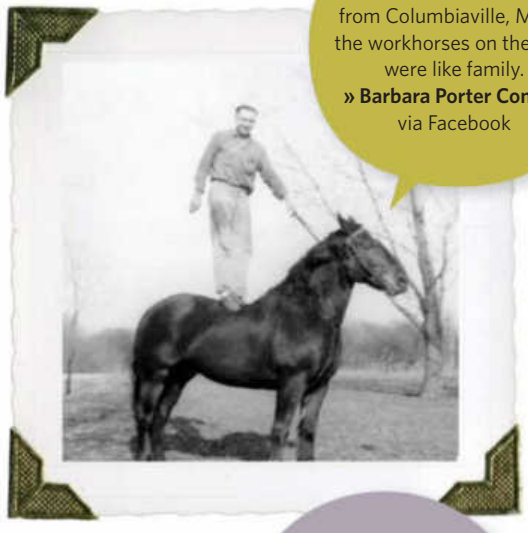
The verdict

Heredis excels at creating beautiful slideshows, wall charts and websites, but it has some quirks and weak support for documenting sources. It's not the best all-around program for most genealogists, but those with French ancestry may appreciate the ability to publish a family tree on a site that gets a lot of traffic from French genealogists.

» **Rick Crume**

Pet Projects

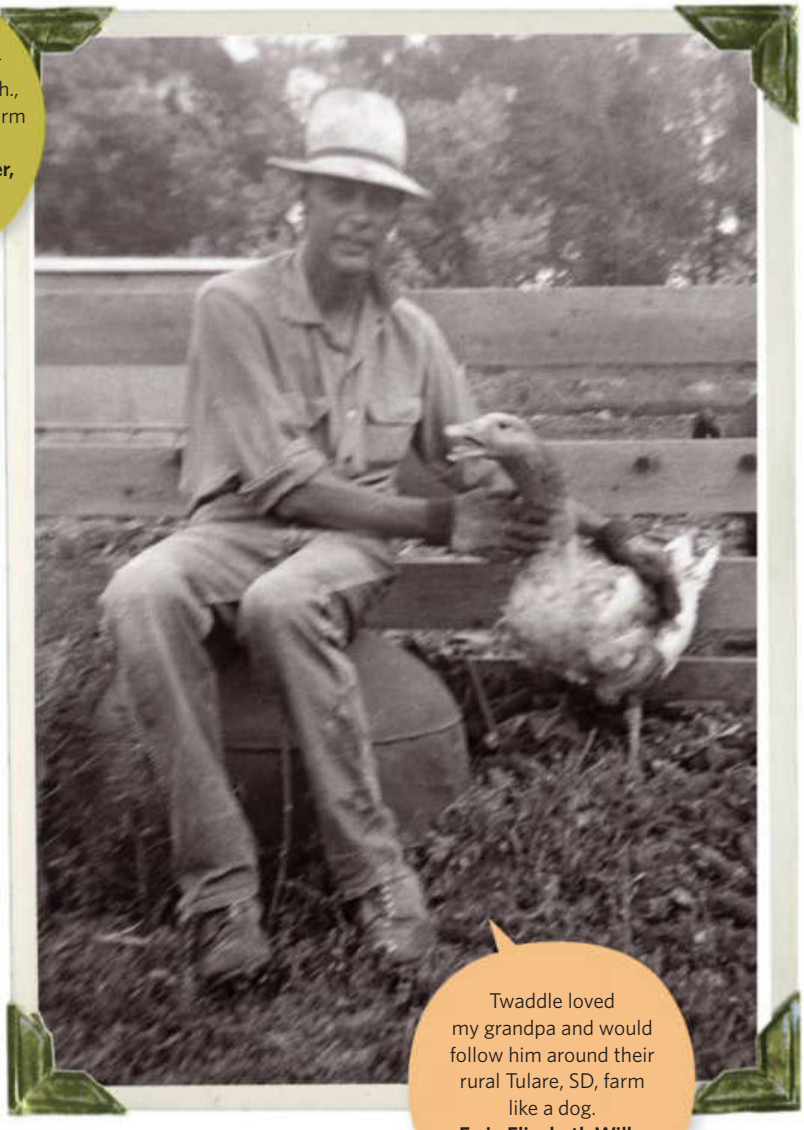
Our ancestors often considered their furry (and feathered) friends to be part of the family, just as many of us do today. Cats, dogs, horses and other animal companions worked and played alongside your forebears—as exemplified in these readers' old family photos.



To my husband's grandfather from Columbiaville, Mich., the workhorses on the farm were like family.
» Barbara Porter Conner, via Facebook



My dad always had pets—dogs (his friend Flossie is pictured here), rabbits, horses and even a goat.
» Lois Stankowitz, via Facebook



Twaddle loved my grandpa and would follow him around their rural Tulare, SD, farm like a dog.
» Errin Elizabeth Wilker, via Facebook ■

2015 Family Tree Magazine INDEX

Quickly locate *Family Tree Magazine* articles published in the past year with our clip-and-save annual index. Missing an issue? Visit **<shopfamilytree.com>** or call (855) 278-0408 to order. To subscribe, visit **<familytreemagazine.com>** or call toll-free (888) 403-9002.

A

Ancestry.com
American Indian records on Sep, 70
collections Oct/Nov, 60
web guide March/April, 10

C

census
missing ancestors Dec, 57
special censuses Dec, 29
state, pre-1790 May/June, 62
citation
guide, in genealogy software May/June, 54
records with transcription errors Dec, 57

F

family tree charting, nontraditional families Sep, 52
FamilySearch.org
Family Tree tutorial Dec, 60
search tips Sep, 42
web guide March/April, 13

G

genealogists, hiring professional Sep, 8
genetic genealogy
apps Sep, 68
analyzing ethnicity estimates July/Aug, 20
analyzing matches July/Aug, 70; Oct/Nov, 16

H

heirloom preservation
15 best tips Jan/Feb, 28
diplomas and certificates May/June, 17
dolls Dec, 52
letterman jacket Sep, 58
needlepoint Oct/Nov, 50
postcards July/Aug, 16
rescue Jan/Feb, 9
timepieces Jan/Feb, 56
heritage research
American Indian, on Ancestry.com Sep, 70
African-American slaves Jan/Feb, 44
French Sep, 26
Irish July/Aug, 26; May/June, 61
Jews in the Holocaust Dec, 44
Mexican May/June, 48
Welsh Oct/Nov, 44

I

interviews
Allred, Russ May/June, 9
Almquist, Tabitha Oct/Nov, 9
Beveridge, Pam Jan/Feb, 9
Doherty, Dick July/Aug, 9
Rozanski, Aleta Sep, 9

M

maps
1880 foreign-born population Jan/Feb, 60
enumeration district Dec, 51
Google Earth tutorial July/Aug, 64
Irish Potato Famine July/Aug, 60
panoramic Sep, 62
research guide March/April, 33
topographical Oct/Nov, 54
tuberculosis outbreak May/June, 63
military research
Civil War sailors Jan/Feb, 17
draft records July/Aug, 33
naval passenger lists July/Aug, 19
Revolutionary War POWs July/Aug, 19
WWII Women's Army Corps Jan/Feb, 17

O

online genealogy (see also: Ancestry.com, FamilySearch.org and Websites)
15 top tools Jan/Feb, 50
75 best state websites Dec, 16
101 best websites Sep, 16
cloud-based tools May/June, 66
court records Jan/Feb, 64
European history websites Jan/Feb, 66
international research websites March/April, 55
Irish research websites July/August, 26
maps March/April, 33
social history websites March/April, 48
social networking websites May/June, 69
storytelling websites July/Aug, 68
obituaries
indexing May/June, 8
search guide March/April, 6
social history websites March/April, 56
organization
digital asset management July/Aug, 42
Evernote March/April, 50; Sep, 66; Oct/Nov, 23

P

passenger lists
arrival Sep, 64
pre-Castle Garden May/June, 62
naval July/Aug, 19
photos
hidden clues May/June, 20
historical websites March, April, 68
identifying July/Aug, 62; Oct/Nov, 56
organization July/Aug, 42

R

records, genealogical
alien registration May/June, 64
birth records, Canada Oct/Nov, 53
coroner Dec, 54
court records Jan/Feb, 64
certificates of citizenship Jan/Feb, 17
Holocaust Dec, 44
hospital Sep, 61
wills Jan/Feb, 62
research tips
101 best Jan/Feb, 19
analyzing sources Oct/Nov, 35
brick walls Dec, 38
finding cousins May/June, 43
Ireland, pre-1864 May/June, 61
myths, busting July/Aug, 46
Northern Ireland, pre-1800 Jan/Feb, 16
Panama Canal workers Oct/Nov, 52
Poland, Pre-WWII Oct/Nov, 53
records destroyed in Civil War May/June, 26
surname spellings Sep, 61
then and now Jan/Feb, 10
vaudeville performers July/Aug, 20
WPA workers Dec, 56

S

self-publishing a family history Sep, 47
social history
blue jeans Sep, 12
causes of death May/June, 10
fitness July/Aug, 12
potatoes Dec, 12
soft drinks Oct/Nov, 12
sunglasses May/June, 12
tobacco Jan/Feb, 12
websites March/April, 48
social media
crowdsourcing research March/April, 70
websites May/June, 69
software
Google Earth tutorial July/Aug, 64
reviews: FamilySearch Tree app July/Aug, 68; *Heredis 5* Dec, 62; *Reunion 11* Oct/Nov, 61; *RootsMagic 7* May/June, 68; *RootsMagic mobile app* Sep, 69
Sierra Family Tree data transfer, Sep, 60

T

travel
historical preservation Oct/Nov, 8
living history July/Aug, 52
research July/Aug, 8

W

websites
Ancestry.com web guide March/April, 10
Elephind.com tutorial Oct/Nov, 58
Evernote, researching with March/April, 50; *projects* Sep, 66; *organizing with* Oct/Nov, 23
Famberry tutorial May/June, 70
FamilySearch.org web guide March/April, 13; *search tips* Sep, 42; *Family Tree tutorial* Dec, 60
FindMyPast.com web guide March/April, 16
Fold3 web guide March/April, 18
GEDmatch July/Aug, 70
GenealogyBank web guide March/April, 20
Geni web guide March/April, 22
Library of Congress search tutorial Oct/Nov, 62
Mocavo web guide March/April, 23
MyHeritage web guide March/April, 24
Newspapers.com web guide March/April, 28
Treelines tutorial Jan/Feb, 68
World Vital Records web guide March/April, 30

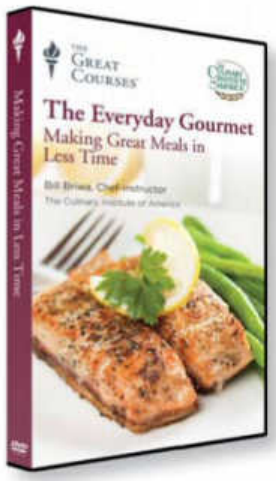
GENEALOGY WORKBOOK COLLECTIBLE SERIES

- *draft records* July/Aug, 33
- *marriage records* Oct/Nov, 29
- *naturalization records* Sep, 33
- *obituaries* Jan/Feb, 33
- *tax records* May/June, 33
- *special censuses* Dec, 29 ■

THE GREAT COURSES

THE CULINARY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

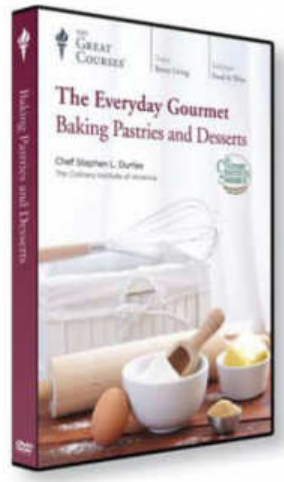
Learn Cooking from The Culinary Institute of America with These Popular Video Lessons



We'd all love to create the same wholesome, delicious meals that professional chefs make, but lack of time often prevents us from doing so. Now, in the six innovative and practical lessons of **The Everyday Gourmet: Making Great Meals in Less Time**, an award-winning Chef-Instructor shows you the same skills, strategies, and tricks that chefs rely on to use their time efficiently in high-pressure restaurant kitchens.

Course No. 9211
6 Lectures
(30 Minutes/Lecture)

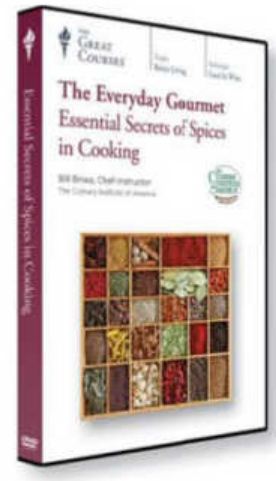
DVD



Get a quick, easy, and comprehensive guide to the fundamentals of baking like a professional with **The Everyday Gourmet: Baking Pastries and Desserts**. Learn tried-and-true methods for baking everything from simple cookies and cakes to custards, cream puffs, and chocolate mousse. These lessons give the novice and master baker alike practical tips and insights straight from one of the world's most respected culinary schools.

Course No. 9253
6 Lectures
(30 Minutes/Lecture)

DVD



Whether oregano, chiles, coriander, cinnamon, thyme, or even tea, spices add incredible dimensions to what would otherwise be ordinary meals. In **The Everyday Gourmet: Essential Secrets of Spices in Cooking**, learn the essentials of incorporating spices from around the world into your everyday meals. These lessons are rich with insights that are sure to take your cooking to the next delicious level.

Course No. 9222
6 Lectures
(30 Minutes/Lecture)

DVD



Think healthy food has to taste bland or boring? Think again! With this six-lecture course created for The Great Courses by the renowned Culinary Institute of America, you can learn to make healthy meals that taste amazing. All it takes is a little nutrition science and a few culinary tricks—both of which you'll get in **The Everyday Gourmet: Making Healthy Food Taste Great.**

Course No. 9292
6 Lectures
(30 Minutes/Lecture)

DVD

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

Over 14,000,000 courses sold since 1990!

THE GREAT COURSES

Order any one of these BEST-SELLING COURSES for only:

~~$199.95~~ **$9.95 on DVD**

+$5 Shipping and Handling

Priority Code: 110398

All orders subject to approval.
Limit of one order per household.
Cannot be combined with any other special offers or promotions.
Offer valid for new customers only.

LIMITED TIME OFFER
SAVE $190
ORDER BY JANUARY 24

ORDER TODAY! Sale Ends Sunday, January 1, 2016!

www.THEGREATCOURSES.com/5FAM 1-800-832-2412


Time to upgrade your tools?
GenSmarts
Automated Genealogy Research
www.GenSmarts.com
Automated Genealogy Research